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ZHIVKOV SPEAKS BEFORE WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT IN SOFIA

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[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace in Sofia on 23 September--live]

[Text] Esteemed delegates and guests, comrades, it is a high honor and great joy for me on behalf of the Bulgarian people, the State Council, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, that I greet all of you, the delegates and guests to the World Peoples Parliament for Peace and wish you complete success in your noble work as well as a pleasant stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

Our motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is a small country and our people are not great in number, but their hearts, the heart of each Bulgarian, is a great and hospitable one. We greet the convocation of the World Peoples Parliament for Peace with an open and clear conscience and welcome all of you in the belief that this meeting in Sofia will be a further contribution to the love for peace, the staunch and sacred wish of the peoples to live in peace. It requires no proof that to remove the threat of nuclear war and secure the triumph of world peace, not only the efforts of governments are needed but also decisive joint actions by various parties, organization and movements are also needed. The conscious willpower of all peoples are also needed so that the nighmare of wars, destruction and victims forever vanish and the happiness and prosperity of present and future generations be secured.

The present high forum is a happy moment for us to be able to express our pleasure that the World Peoples Peace Parliament is searching for and establishing new forms of actions and expressions for struggle. It is beyond any doubt that the World Peoples Peace Parliament will be a high rostrum from which the people's voice for peace and against war will highly and firmly resound. This parliament will be a high rostrum of the political parties and organizations, the national liberation movements, figures of science, art and culture of the entire world public.

I wish to assure you that all Bulgarians are living with the problems of your high forum and are anticipating the results with keen interest. They believe that this forum will give further incentive to the rallied and united actions of world's peace proponents.

Dear delegates, guests and comrades, the subject which you are going to discuss [words indistinct] is a great and multifaceted one. For a long time it has attracted the attention of politicians and statesmen, men of science, literature and art, as well as of representatives of various religions and generations. You will analyze various military aspects and the methods you consider most effective to strengthen peace. This subject also strongly moves our people, their state leadership and its public organizations. All of us participants in the present World Peoples Parliament for Peace are united in a single idea, thought and concern--to safeguard and protect world peace. All of you would agree that our epoch is a complex and contradictory one and that stormy and multilateral processes are taking place in our times. They cause sharp changes and deep revolutions in the various spheres of life. Now we are between two decades of the present 20th century. This dividing line can further indicate that the world represents a gigantic mosaic of various states and social systems in constant change. All these processes produce numerous problems for the peoples. These problems are social, political, economic, intellectual and so forth. Each people tries to resolve these problems and to find the true road to bring them progress and prosperity. One can boldly say that the future of the peoples and of mankind depend on how these problems are resolved.

However, we can simplify the contemporary world picture if we assess the main and decisive factor, which is that all problems are related [words indistinct] by the problem of peace, of liquidating the threat of a nuclear war. I have said on various occassions, and I wish to reiterate it at this high forum, that there is no more important problem on which the destiny, prosperity and existence of not only individual classes, peoples or areas but of all mankind can depend than the the problem of safeguarding and strengthening world peace. This is the problem of problems.

We are t[illegible]ing and we will not tire of talking on this subject. There are certain things which often need to be recalled. Only a few months ago we marked the anniversary of the utter defeat of Hitlerite-fascism and also recently--of Japanese militarism. World War II took the lives of 60 million people and caused material losses amounting to 66 trillion dollars. People will never forget monstrous fascism and its crimes. They learned many lessons in that war. However, whatever mankind suffered in the past merely fades away compared to the threat of a future war. Such a war will not be just like the last war; but will be a truly destructive nuclear conflagration. No one can determine the precise disastrous consequences such a war would have for mankind. It is beyond any doubt, however, that nuclear war would endanger the very existence of human civilization. That is why averting a new war is a primary and cardinal issue for all people and for all mankind. None of the problems facing mankind cannot be resolved if peace is not preserved and strengthened. None of the problems and contradictions of our times cannot be [words indistinct] war. Why is this? First of all, because great amounts of weapons have been accumulated which are in a position to destroy life in the world. According to specialists, the stockpile of nuclear weapons is equal in capacity to 1.5 million bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima. We can also express this in another way; there are 15 tons of explosives per capita from children to very old men. Thousands of the most modern means with timing devices have been created that can strike the most remote place in the world. There also is a danger [words indistinct]. According to certain data, 25 countries in the world have scientific-research centers capable of producing protons for nuclear bombs, while 24 countries have nuclear centers producing raw materials for the construction annually of about 2,000 bombs like the Hiroshima bomb.

However, if mankind is terrified by the power of a nuclear war [words indistinct] over the environment it will cause gigantic floods and earthquakes. The ozone layer in some places will be destroyed and the psychology of mankind will be affected. With such military developments there will be no front or rear, no neutral, noncombatant, friendly or unfriendly countries. There will be no distinction amoung classes. Thus, it will be impossible to destroy the workers class so that the bourgeois class can remain. No distinction could be made between good and bad people, between those that are innocent or responsible for the disasters. It does not matter whether the war is waged between two or more countries, whether the battlefields are on one or another continent. All countires will suffer grave damage including those that do not suffer a direct nuclear blow. Of course, the fate of the countries and continents where the greatest concentration of weapons would occur will also be grave. I recently read for example, that such a concentration of forces and technology in Europe was 20 or more times greater than the average concentration in the entire world.

This is the situation today--peace or war, life or annihilation of mankind. This is the dilemma. War becomes [word indistinct]--this is the truth which has to be recognized and assessed by everyone--from the man in the street to the statesmen.

In the seventies, the long and persistent struggle of the peoples for lasting peace was crowned by substantial successes. Detente became a basic trend and confrontation was replaced by peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The threat of kindling a nuclear war began to subside. This strengthened the peoples' faith that the nightmare of war would be liquidated and that a cloudless sky and tranquil nights would be guaranteed to present and future generations. All this, of course, was achieved with great efforts and with the persistent struggle of the peace-loving forces. Great hindrances have to be overcome, which is understandable because the contemporary world is particularly complicated--there are certain phenomena and contradictions between the two social systems. Regardless of the waverings and of [words indistinct] however, will remain in history as a decade of serious successes in the struggle for peace, as a decade which confirmed the fact that a peaceful solution of international problems, that peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems was possible and that the threat of a world nuclear missile war could be averted.

The world situation has sharply exacerbated and the cold breeze of confrontation has occurred at the threshold of the two decades. Certain well-known forces are rattling the saber and trying to impose a policy from the position of strength. They hinder any signing of cooperation agreements and are blocking political and economic contacts, exchanges of cultural and scientific assets, sports and tourist ties. It is obvious that the world has entered the new decade in a new, complicated stage in the development of international relations. Now preparations for war are developing speedily.

Everyone considers that actions by the United States and NATO cannot but provoke a chain of reactions. [words indistinct] The countries endangered by these maneuvers cannot but undertake measures for their defense. Thus the major problem in this case is to uncover the primary cause for the new world tension. We are anxious over the moves of the U.S. ruling circles that are pushing the world toward a further escalation in rearmament. Such escalation is, however, inevitable if they do not give up the course they have undertaken. From the viewpoint of the newly announced strategy of limited nuclear war, as formulated by President Carter in his Directive No 59 and from the viewpoint of commonsense, this strategy is an absurd one because there cannot be any limited nuclear wars. With the present and future potential for war, such a strategy is merely suicide. No country, least of all the Soviet Union, will sit on their hands and dutifully wait for the enemy to destroy their nuclear weapons. This strategy inflicts a heavy blow to confidence among countries. It sharply increases the threat of a nuclear war.

I particularly wish to stress the danger that such a war can cause to the continent in which we live, Europe. Even children are aware of the fact that powerful nuclear missiles hitting one end of Europe. The United States is attempting in vain to assure its Atlantic partners that nothing threatens them. No one should have any illusions in this case. Realism is again needed. We aresaying and we are saying correctly that peace is indivisible, today. However, nuclear war is also indivisible. The conclusion is only one--militarism and war are not in the interest of any single people and of any single country. [words indistinct] No public system will render any assistance even for a moment in resolving its own problems. They contradict the interests of the people building a socialist society. They hinder the countries liberated from colonialism in rapidly overcoming poverty, diseases, illiteracy and hunger. They also impose on the people of the capitalist countries the heavy burden of military expenditures and they facilitate the exploiters and dictators trampling underfoot democracy, rights and privileges of the people as well as encroaching on the sovereignty and independence of foreign countries.

In the May 1980 declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact countries Political Consultative Committee, the socialist countries again proclaimed their program for peace and security in the world. That is why it was proposed that a (?world) conference on the problems of military detente be convened and that immediate talks and negotiations on problems of nuclear missiles deployed in Europe and so forth be started.

Dear friends and comrades, we are concerned about the fact that the threat to world peace is increasing. Our concern generates a resolve for deeds, a resolve for practical actions. Our concern has nothing in common with fatalistic statements about the inevitability of war, nothing in common with attempts to persuade people that war is imminent and that even the date of its beginning can be determined.

Political leaders, peace-loving forces and the peoples are posing their own programs in answer to the sinister prophecies and to the intense preparations to implement such prophecies. What are the true stands of such a platform? In the first place we have the conviction that wars are not fatally inevitable in our epoch, that the danger of war is by no means the Damoclean sword, which makes mankind live in fear in the conviction that this sword will inevitably strike one day.

It is sufficiently clear to us that in our complicated, contemporary world there are contradictions that are likely to provoke crises and conflicts. However, we are aware of the fact that war is no method of settling problems, that war would be the suicide of mankind. We are firmly convinced, at the same time, that there are forces in the world today that are greater and stronger than the wishes and intentions of the warmongers and that these forces are able to force the warmongers to refrain from using weapons.

The policy of peaceful coexistence creates broad opportunities to prevent war and for its future exclusion from life. We are aware of the fact that capitalism and socialism will not eliminate their basic differences by themselves. Each system will try to prove its right of existence, its advantages. According to us, however, all this by no means signifies that we should have recourse to nuclear weapons and missiles. In our opinion the controversy between the two world systems can and must take place under conditions of universal peace and peaceful coexistence as well as under circumstances of peaceful competition among nations with different social systems.

In the second place, the starting point of the peace platform is the conviction that to achieve peace in our epoch the relations between the two world systems must be based on equal rights and on the equal safeguarding of their security. Any attempt to disrupt this balance undermines international security and exacerbates tension. Of course, neither economic power, nor the military forces of the countries belonging to the two systems are composed of fully equal and utterly comparable elements. However, international practice has demonstrated that the relative size of each element can be measured and that a generally acceptable compromise can be found on the basis of relative equality. The number of agreements between the USSR and the United States on arms limitation in the field of strategic weapons and in particular the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna in 1979, are a characteristic contribution in this respect.

In the third place, in our struggle for peace we base ourselves on the conviction that disarmament is not an unrealistic possibility. It is true that certain influential forces are trying to prove that only under conditions of military superiority is it possible to defend the interests of their countries.

However, life proves the contrary. Military superiority cannot be achieved at present, not even by the United States and its allies. Thus, the Soviet Union and its allies will not resign themselves to a disruption of the balance. Where will the weapons race end when it is already swallowing over $500 billion annually? Where will it end when the forces of over 65 million people are squandered in armies and in military industry, when an ever increasing part of the quickly exhausted natural resources are being wasted in such an insane manner?

The weapons race not only increases the danger of war, but it represents a war in itself, whose bloodless character is only fictitious. The strength and means with which this war is swallowing mankind could rescue hundreds of millions of children from starvation, illness, misery and death. The feasibility and reality of disarmament are confirmed by the successes achieved in this respect throughout the past decades. The agreements signed and the negotiations conducted on various issues convincingly prove that this a genuinely feasible goal.

In the fourth place, it is our basic stand that peace must be durable and just. Our goal is not to postpone war, it is not to win new fratricidal wars within a short time; the whole period following World War II demonstrated that contemporary mankind is capable of interrupting the tragic chain of regularity inherited from the past, when peace used to be merely a temporary break between two wars, a break necessary for the growth of a new generation of victims.

Only a just peace can be a durable peace as well. Peace is built upon the recognition of the peoples' rights, and on the observance of the basic principles of international law. Equal rights and sovereignty, independence as regards the domestic affairs of the countries, mutual advantage in international relations--these are the basic rules.

In the fifth place, the platform of the struggle for peace is based upon the conviction that peace and democracy are indivisible, such as war and violence are indivisible. Only under conditions of lasting peace and peaceful coexistence can democracy develop and strengthen. Only on this basis can the human rights and the democratic freedoms of mankind reach a higher level of manifestation. This is why we regard the attempt to encroach upon peace as an inadmissible crime; we regard the proclamation of national and racial hatred also an inadmissible crime.

I will certainly not be mistaken in stating that all these considerations permit us to regard the problem of war and peace as an important moral issue of our time. Today the cause of peace is a bright embodiment of communism and of the struggle for a new and just world in our time. This communism of today endows the peace movement with an additional fascination; it greatly increases the internal strength of the peace movement. The struggle for peace is a synthesis of the moral values which characterize the society, its goals, its policy and its leaders. The attitude to the struggle for peace is a criterion for the moral principles and the moral responsibility of various political movements, parties, governments and of each individual.

Esteemed comrades, these are some of the basic stands of the platform on which the peace-loving forces are united, regardless of their racial, national, class, religious and other differences.

Dear friends, esteemed guests, we are all convinced of the final victory of the cause of peace, cooperation and progress. Peace must and can be preserved. War must and can be avoided. The thermonuclear self-destruction of mankind must and can be prevented. This conviction not only stems from the ancient faith--as old as the world itself--in the victory of light and virtue over evil and darkness, it is also a result of a sober analysis of the balance of forces and of the factors which are in favor of peace, as well as of those who are against peace. The peace-loving forces have everything necessary in order to ensure a lasting, irreversible and just peace on earth. [applause]

For us, this is not merely a theoretical possibility, for us this is not a propaganda slogan or the expression of artificial political optimism. In the history of mankind there never has been a more fateful problem, for the solution of which it has been necessary to mobilize efforts in such a full and universal manner. It has never been as necessary as today to mobilize the consciousness and will of all people in this manner. I am talking about a qualitatively new political consciousness, capable of understanding the true course and moving forces of the historical process, capable of understanding the real existing contradictions, as well as the existing methods of overcoming these contradictions.

I think that this political consciousness, developed through the awareness of realistic factors, is strengthening, developing and producing results, according to all indexes. There is more: I am convinced that today the influence of political realism over world policy is powerful enough to neutralize the forces of militarism and reaction. The worldwide peace movement has accumulated tremendous experience and has reliable possibilities for defending peace. The task now is to achieve a qualitative leap to the advantage of detente and peace. From this point of view, in assessing our strength and possibilities of action for achieving our great goal, it is necessary to consider other aspects, which are first, the point of view of politics, the point of view of interstate relations, and the point of view of relations between the two world systems.

As for us, successes and the (?guarantees for) success are based upon the policy of peaceful coexistence, upon the policy of disarmament. This policy is not only the only correct method, but also a historical reality. As is known, the entire socialist community is based upon and guided by this policy. The principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems were proclaimed for the first time by the Soviet Union. The fact that the world lives in peace today is due to a tremendous extent to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. [applause]

In talking about everything that the Soviet Union is doing for the cause of peace, we cannot fail to mention, with the most cordial words of gratitude, the name of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great peace fighter of our time. [applause]

The real conditions of the struggle for peace are such as to make its success unthinkable without the active participation of the socialist community. If anyone tries to imagine the struggle for peace without the socialist countries, consciously or not he is objectively dooming the great cause of peace to failure. In our opinion this is one of the basic truths of the struggle for peace and security. Of course, this by no means signifies that we underestimate the tremendous contribution of the other countries and forces participating in the noble struggle for peace.

World peace is indivisible, not only from the geographical point of view, but also from the viewpoint of the various detachments of peace-loving efforts of all parties, movements and organizations which are in favor of peace. Mankind would only profit, if all states should begin a new race, not an arms race, but a race to the advantage of peace.

The young nations are taking an ever increasing part in the international struggle for peace. These states have rejected colonial dependency. These states, although they proceed on different paths of overcoming the inherited economic backwardness, represent an essential factor in the struggle for peace and justice. Their influence in international life is constantly growing. They are becoming full fledged and authoritative participants in international politics.

Let us say a few words about the role of big and small countries in the struggle for peace. Of course the large countries, and in particular the so called great powers, the nuclear states, the permanent UN Security Council members bear great responsibility regarding the preservation of peace in the world. As we say, they have been given much and much is expected of them. All people and all nations expect from these great forces sensible actions and policies based on common sense, to the advantage of peace, detente and disarmament. However, the cause of peace is so great and vitally important to everyone that the efforts of all peace-loving states converge in this struggle.

Sometimes, as is known from history, in some great political events the spark of a great war can be provoked by a conflict between countries which are small as regards the number of their population and their wealth. Therefore, we think that as regards the cause of peace, we cannot talk about small and large countries. There is no difference in this respect. We must, indeed, make the impossible possible, so as to assert just and truly democratic, peaceful relations on our planet. An essential role in strengthening peace is also played by that part of the ruling circles in the capitalist world which has a realistic approach to the present international situation, which is aware of the danger of the explosion of a world war, and which is aware of the economic advantages of normal relations between socialism and capitalism.

In the second place, along with the reality of preventing a thermonuclear war, we must evaluate these factors from the point of view of the struggle for peace. We must consider the efforts of social organizations and the masses. I am talking about the activities of the World Peace Council, which is the initiator of our present international meeting, and also about the activities of all peace-loving forces, generally speaking. The workers class, the working people, have tremendous opportunities for exerting influence upon their governments in favor of the policy of peace and cooperation. The voice of the people must resound even more clearly and must be even more resolute. As we say, the voice of the people is the voice of God. There is no force on this earth capable of suppressing the people's voice, of suppressing the people's will and defeating it. [applause]

This is the irrefutable truth. We are all glad that this truth is recognized by the worldwide movement of peace supporters. This truth is an achievement of peoples in all continents. Each of their victories in the struggle for detente, peace, freedom, independence and progress involve the efforts of the most powerful social force on our planet--the movement of peace supporters in all continents and countries. To state this objectively, there is no other social movement capable of joining together dozens and hundreds of millions of people, capable of organizing their efforts, capable of forcing the enemies of peace to take into consideration the aspirations and desire of the peoples for a calm and peaceful life. For the sake of this glorious goal we must together find the paths leading toward coordination of the joint initiatives of all peace-loving organizations, movements and forces on a national as well as international scale. It is necessary to overcome differences on secondary questions, not to tolerate any sectarianism and narrowmindedness, to join universally and rally everyone around the cause of peace, because peace can be achieved only by a maximum joining together of efforts.

The role of youths and the intelligentsia is essential in the struggle for peace. Of course, we all love peace, but the young people on this earth who are now beginning their lives, who are now starting their careers in daily work, in art, in love, etc., are the most active and most enthusiastic peace fighters. Young people have open hearts, they aspire to everything honest and to all lofty virtues, they are ready to struggle for great ideas, to fight and even to perish for them. The number of bright examples of heroism and self-sacrifice, in Bulgaria's past and throughout the history of mankind, is countless.

We are called upon to do everything in our power in order to involve the overwhelming majority of youths in the struggle for peace and happiness. It is true that the youths meet insurmountable difficulties, unemployment, militarization, and intellectual confusion. Young people reject the capitalist reality and are looking for ideas and a meaning to their existence. Unfortunately, sometimes, and even often, they are discouraged and desperate, and seek fallacious refuge in narcotics and escape from society, as well as in violence. One of the tasks of the peace movement is to involve young boys and girls in this struggle, to show them true and glorious goals, to inspire them with the aspiration for a pure and lofty life, for the struggle for peace and the happiness of mankind.

The intelligentsia, intellectuals throughout the world who are setting in motion our science, technology and arts, the people who are aware of the tremendous opportunities of mankind for progress, who consider peace as the necessary prerequisite for this progress, are also a great and authoritative detachment in the struggle for peace.

The next consideration which I would like to share with you is about the role of the workers classes, of the communist and workers parties in the struggle for peace.

The workers class is the best organized and most powerful social force, whose interests entirely coincide with the interests of peace. The communists, who are the vanguard of the workers class, do not claim a monopoly in the struggle for peace. They are ready to join forces with all other parties, movements and organizations. We are fully aware of the fact that the communists cannot win the struggle for peace alone. At the same time, we would like to declare that the struggle for peace cannot be victorious without the workers class, without the communists, without these sincere and infinitely loyal peace fighters. I would like to recall in this connection the meeting of the communist and workers parties held in Paris at the end of April 1980. You know that the meeting was devoted precisely to the problems of peace and detente. This meeting and its appeal to workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, the youth organizations, religious communities and trade union organizations, to women's organizations, and to others in favor of strengthening peace, proved the genuine and constructive efforts of the communist parties for joint activities of all democratic and peaceloving forces, movements and (?democratic organizations).

Esteemed delegates and guests, esteemed comrades, I would like to stress once again, in closing my speech, that the basic problem of our time has turned out to be only this: the problem of peace, of detente and of international security. In all parts of the world imperialism and reaction are provoking conflicts and [word indistinct]. They are fanning dangerous conflicts, they are sowing distrust and discord, they are shedding blood and killing people. Millions of inhabitants of our fertile planet are dying from starvation, from illness and undernourishment. An ever increasing concern is caused by the problem of environmental protection. The settlement of all these problems depends above all on one factor: to stop the arms race, to preserve and strengthen world peace, to expand and intensify understanding and cooperation among peoples and states.

In evaluating the present international atmosphere, we think that we can look with optimism to the future. We are convinced that with the joint forces of the peoples, parliaments and governments, of parties and organizations, of all individuals, wherever they may live and work, the cause of peace, justice and progress will be victorious.

We are in favor of joining together all peace-loving forces, regardless of their party, religious and other affiliation. We are in favor of joining together all those who are aware of the truth of this, the necessity of cooperation, and the danger of war.

We wish successful work to the World Peoples' Parliament for Peace. We are convinced that this forum will contribute valuably to the mobilization of the world wide public, so that it may even more actively devote its efforts to the cause of peace, to the cause of mankind's future.

Thank you for your attention. [applause]

PEACE PARLIAMENT PROCEEDINGS FOR 23 SEP REPORTED

AU231917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] As of today Sofia, our capital, is hosting the World People's Parliament for Peace, which is the greatest manifestation of this kind in the history of the international peace movement. About 2,000 delegates and guests from 130 countries gathered at the Universiada Hall representing 100 international, governmental and nongovernmental organizations. We are reporting as follows on some of the highlights of the opening session.

Romesh Chandra presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov membership card No. 1 as a deputy to the World Peace Parliament of Peoples. He thanked Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his great programmatic speech, and assured him that it will inspire the delegates to the peace parliament in their future work.

At today's plenary session, the delegates also listened to the message conveyed to the Peace Parliament by Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, also spoke from the high rostrum of the World Peace Parliament, he expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union, to the Bulgarian people and to all peace-loving forces throughout the world for the solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Romesh Chandra presented to 'Arafat, as well as to the entire PLO, the Ho Chi Minh prize, which is being awarded by the World Peace Council for the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

A medal named after Salvador Allende was presented to Bassam ash-Shakah, mayor of Nablus in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO chairman, spoke to the delegates at the World Peace Parliament. A message to the Interparliamentarian Union in Berlin was adopted and the date of 23 September, today, was declared international day of solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico. Signatures were collected for the liberation of the political prisoners in South Korea, and for the liberation of Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa in Paraguay. The national hero of Nicaragua Hilario Sanchez was enthusiastically greeted at the speaker's rostrum.

Tomorrow the World Peace Parliament continues with debates on various subjects stemming from the basic question discussed by the representatives of five continents--the strengthening of peace, the struggle against the arms race, and the struggle for freedom and for the future of the planet.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY RUSAKOV

AU232011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, who is spending a vacation in our country. During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, issues were discussed connected with the development of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, and with the further implementation of the trend toward a comprehensive drawing closer together between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PLO CHAIRMAN YASIR 'ARAFAT

AU232027 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, met today Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) Executive Committee, who is in Bulgaria to attend the World Peace Parliament.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Yasir 'Arafat gave a high assessment to this representative forum. They stressed that this event is of exceptional importance for the rallying and mobilization of all peace forces in the struggle against armament and the growing threat of a new war, the struggle for detente, security and well-being of the nations, for world peace.

Views on the topical international issues were exchanged during the talks with special emphasis laid on the dangerous situation in the Middle East. Mr Zhivkov and Mr 'Arafat denounced the policy of American imperialism, Zionism and their collaborators, who through separatist treaties and delays are trying to perpetuate the occupation of the Arab lands by Israel and to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their right to self-determination and establishing of their own independent state. They denounced the unlawful decision of Israel to annex East Jerusalem, as well as its aggressive acts against the peaceful settlements and Palestinian camps in south Lebanon.

The guest thanked the CC of the BCP, the Government and the people of Bulgaria for the selfless help rendered by them to the people of Palestine. Mr 'Arafat underlined that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states will remain the invariable strategical course of the PLO.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria will proceed to support the struggle of the Palestinian and the other Arab people, for lasting and just settling of the Middle East conflict.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH VISITING AKEL PRESIDENT IN SOFIA

AU232007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, met Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] who is visiting our country as a guest of the World People's Parliament for Peace. During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other on the activites of the BCP and AKEL, and exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation, as well as on the international communist and workers movement.

The exceptional inportance of the Peoples' World Parliament for Peace, now being held in Sofia, was stressed. The conviction was voiced that this high forum will give new impetus to the democratic and progressive forces in the world in their struggle for the consolidation of peace, against the arms race fanned by the imperialists, for the intensification of the process of detente and for the further expansion of cooperation among the peoples in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Once again the wish was expressed that the relations and cooperation between the BCP and AKEL should develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and that the relations between Bulgaria and the Republic of Cyprus may be further intensified in the interests of both the Bulgarian and Cypriot peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism. The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

LCY'S VLASKALIC ON VISIT, MEETS WITH STANISHEV

AU232010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia and chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in our country. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, met the Yugoslav visitor. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere. Present at the meeting were Zvetan Nikolov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Department on Foreign Policy and International Relations, and Danilo Puric, the SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT OF IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER

JN181930 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

["Text" of Iraqi-Bulgarian joint statement issued simultaneously in Baghdad and Sofia on 18 September 1980 following 16-18 September visit of Iraqi Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic, paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria 16-18 September 1980. Ramadan was accompanied by a delegation consisting of Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; 'Amir Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; Ahmad Husayn as-Samarrai, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Qasim Muhammad Taqiy, under secretary of the Industry and Minerals Ministry; and several senior officials and experts.

During this visit, Ramadan was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Ramadan visited several industrial and construction areas to get acquainted with Bulgaria's economic progress. And, in an atmosphere of amity and mutual understanding, Taha Yasin Ramadan and Todor Bozhinov reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern. They expressed satisfaction with the steady growth of relations between the two countries since the visit paid to Iraq by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and the talks he had with Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic.

During Ramadan's visit, a protocol was signed on the work of the 12th session of the Iraqi-Bulgarian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Sofia 11-18 September 1980, in accordance with the instructions of the leaders of the two countries, who have taken a new big stride to develop Iraqi-Bulgarian economic relations to a higher level. Ramadan and Bozhinov pointed out the prominent role played by the two leader Presidents Saddam Husayn and Todor Zhivkov in strengthening and deepening these relations.

The two sides agreed to expand cooperation in the agricultural, irrigation and agrarian fields so as to include other activities such as developing agricultural produce and dairy farming and building the material base for them; stimulating relations in the fields of transport, industry and geological prospecting; and increasing and diversifying trade on the basis of a long-term program.

The two sides agreed to form a subcommittee headed by under secretaries of the ministries of transportation in both countries to develop transport and communications between them.

During their review of the joint committee's work, the heads of the two sides referred to more harmonious formulas for cooperation which, if carried out, would bring about a qualitative and quantitative change in Iraqi-Bulgarian trade relations. They particularly referred to the need to coordinate between the planning departments in both countries in the exchange of information on economic plans so as to make best use of the long-term agreement signed between them.

During their review of the international situation, the two sides expressed their concern over the increase in international tension and the attempts to return the world to the period of cold war as a result of the imperialist powers' policy of threatening with armed force, stepping up the arms race and stockpiling nuclear weapons, particularly in Europe. They pointed out that this imperialist policy creates an atmosphere of lack of mutual confidence in international relations and threatens world peace and security. They called for effective measures to reduce international tension and consolidate and promote detente to make it comprehensive and irreversible. They also called for respecting the sovereignty and independence of nations and the right of peoples to choose their own independent course of development. They also called for removing the hotbeds of expansion, stopping the arms race, achieving disarmament and preserving the principles of equality and mutual security. The two sides expressed the resolve to work toward these ends alongside all peace-loving and anti-imperialist progressive forces.

The two sides pointed to the importance of implementing all the principles and provisions of the CSCE Final Act. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will proceed in a constructive atmosphere and will be successfully concluded.

Revieweing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides pointed out that the tension in the region is the result of the aggressive expansionist policy which the Zionist entity is pursuing against the Arab nation and the continued occupation of Arab territory. They stressed that just and lasting peace can be achieved only through the Zionist forces' withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem, and the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to determine their own destiny and to set up their own independent state on their land.

The two sides strongly denounced the Zionist entity's decision making Jerusalem its capital. They strongly condemned the Egyptian regime's capitulatory policy, the Camp David accords and concomitants, and the talks of the Egyptian regime, the Zionist entity and the United States to entrench the aggression and the occupation of the Arab territories and to deny Palestinian rights. They also expressed their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The two sides condemned U.S. action in expanding its military presence in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean and its threat of military intervention, which would jeopardize the freedom and independence of the peoples in the area and world peace. They opposed the designation of the Arab Gulf as a region of vital interest to the United States or any other state. They demanded that the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions should be a zone of security and peace free of foreign military bases and presence. Freedom of shipping must be guaranteed in accordance with the principles of international law.

The two sides reaffirmed their countries' stand on rebuilding international economic relations on the basis of justice, democracy and equality. They called for the elimination of exploitation and the right of all nations to dispose of their own natural resources. They asserted their countries' determination to support all peoples and movements fighting for national independence and social justice. and to resist colonialism, neo-imperialism, racism and Zionism, especially in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed his gratitutde to Todor Bozhinov for the warm reception and good hospitality accorded him and the members of his delegation during his visit to Bulgaria. He adressed an invitation to Todor Bozhinov to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Protocol Signed

AU221834 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The 12th session of the Bulgarian-Iraqi Economic and Scientific-Technical Committee closed with the signing of a protocol yesterday. The documents were signed by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint committee, and by 'Amir Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Iraq.

The signing ceremony was attended by Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister of Iraq.

The diplomatic representatives of the two countries, Angel Angelov, Bulgarian ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to Iraq, and (Riyad al-Adami), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iraq Embassy in Sofia, were also present.

BCP POLITBURO DECLARES CAMPAIGN TO HARVEST, UTILIZE CROPS

AU161953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision on an all-national mobilization campaign to promptly harvest and effectively utilize crops. The Politburo assesses the prompt harvesting and total utilization of crops as the most important and responsible tasks of the party and people at the present time. The decision points out that as a result of the cares taken and of the recent rains, a good crop can be expected. There are great amounts of grains, vegetables, fruits, tobacco, grapes, sugar beet and fodders in the fields. There is a real possibility to compensate greatly the losses caused by unfavorable climatic conditions.

The late maturity of the crops and the danger of early frost, however, forces us to perform immense work in a short time and harvest production so that autumn sowing can be carried out in an exemplary manner.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expresses grave concern over the fact that in a number of okrugs, agroindustrial complexes and purchasing organizations there is unjustified calm and apathy and that no organizations have been established so far in conformity with the complex situation and also that the rates of crop harvesting are extremely unsatisfactory.

It is necessary, the decision points out, that particular steps be taken to rapidly and totally utilize crops by mobilizing all labor and material resources of the country and by establishing systematic organization and discipline under conditions of strict exactingness and of uncompromising confrontation with apathy and sloth.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo declares a campaign to promptly harvest and totally utilize crops without any losses as an all-national task and as a primary concern of each citizen in the country. In order to achieve this task, all the strength of the party, of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian trade unions and the Bulgarian Dimitrov Komsomol must be mobilized. Along with the farmers in harvesting and utilizing crops the workers class, employees, the intelligentsia, students, pensioners and all strata of the people must be most actively involved. The ministries, departments, organizations and all national economic branches must fulfill promptly and on a priority basis their obligations to agriculture connected with harvesting, processing and selling the agricultural product. They must also ensure exemplary work in the autumn sowing campaign.

During these days of tension, the decision points out, none of the enterprises and worker collectives should remain without any specific and unfulfilled obligation toward agriculture.

The decision also assigns major tasks to the BCP okrug committees and the okrug People's Councils. They must mobilize all necessary labor and material resources on the territory of their okrugs to harvest and utilize crops. Under their leadership, the municipal committees, the municipal people's councils and the primary party organizations must carry out broad explanatory and organizational work among the wroking people in the agroindustrial complexes, enterprises, schools and town districts. It is necessary, the decision points out, that each collective should have a definite task and that daily control and assessment of the work performed should be ensured. The leaders of the enterprises, offices and organizations must manage and be personally responsible for the useful participation of the collectives in harvesting crops. Each okrug and each agroindustrial complex must work out urgent schedules and programs to harvest crops in a timely manner. The fulfillment of this task should be guided and checked by the okrug and municipal BCP committees and by the people's councils.

Major tasks are also assigned to the national and okrug agroindustrial unions and also to the leadership of the agroindustrial complexes, the trade organizations and the processing enterprises. They must establish an organization and conditions for the most thrifty utilization of manpower and particularly of student's voluntary labor. They must guarantee multi-shift work in all agricultural technology and transportation means and also 24-hour shifts for reception stations and processing enterprises as well as regular material supply.

The decision also requires that energetic measures be undertaken to completely collect, protect and utilize each kilogram of production as well as fulfill the fodder-collecting plan. A task is being assigned that the work of each collective and machine involved in harvesting and transporting the crops should be checked and instructed daily while each manifestation of squandering, carelessness and poor management will be considered as an encroachment against socialist property and will be strictly punished by law.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expresses confidence that the party committees and organizations, the public organizations and the state and economic organs, all communists, united agrarian and working people will most actively involve themselves in promptly harvesting and totally utilizing everything that the land produces as well as in more fully meeting the needs of the people and in fulfilling the 1980 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan and also in worthily commemorating the 12th BCP Congress.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS PERNIK OKRUG 23 SEPTEMBER

AU232005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Pernik Okrug today. He visited industrial enterprises and agroindustrial complexes. At a meeting held with the okrug party bureau, the Executive Committee of the okrug People's Council and their members, Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug BCP Committee, reported on the state of work, problems and measures taken in connection with the fulfillment of the 1980 plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan period tasks.

Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed his high appreciation for the work accomplished by the okrug party committee, the local mass organizations and all working people in the okrug. He expressed his conviction that the communists and all working people in Pernik Okrug will readily respond to the decision of the BCP Central Committee on expansion of socialist competition on a mass scale, so that the people may worthily meet the 12th BCP Congress.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN HEALTH DELEGATION--A meeting was held in Sofia yesterday at the Ministry of National Health headquarters. A Bulgarian delegation, chaired by Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health, held talks with a Nigerian Ministry of Health delegation from the state of Plato in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, headed by Minister Catherine Humkwap. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mrs Berta Brown, has arrived in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 80 AU]

LEADERS AT CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY--The children's assembly "Banner of Peace" is taking place in Sofia. The first great initiative of this event was the opening of an art exhibition of children's paintings at the Shipka gallery tonight. The opening was attended by Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Georgi Yordanov and other party officials and outstanding cultural figures. Foreign guests, who will attend the forthcoming peace parliament, were also among those guests,who will attend the forthcoming peace parliament, were also among those present. An opening speech was delivered by Prof Svetlin Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Painters Union. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80 AU]

BRATISLAVA SCORES MUSKIE UN SPEECH, U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD231034 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Editor Mikhal Berko review of international events of the day]

[Excerpt] During the general debate at yesterday's session of the UN General Assembly, Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state, delivered an unconvincing defense of the American view of the world, which should take a look at problems through different eyes, including those concerning the Middle East, Indochina, Iran, disarmament and above all Soviet-American relations. Despite the growing criticism from the majority of the world, the American secretary of state defended the Camp David agreements on the settlement of the situation in the Middle East. Despite the fact that the recent special UN General Assembly on the economic issues facing the world ended, owing to the United States, in an impasse, Muskie spoke about the alleged willingness of the United States to contribute to the solution of urgent economic problems of the world. Despite the fact that it was the United States which provoked tension in its relations with the Soviet Union, Muskie tried to appear in the role of a peacemaker. Despite the fact that the United States announced an armaments program unprecedented in the history of the United States, Secretary Muskie talked about disarmament, and despite the fact that diplomats are murdered in the United States, Secretary Muskie talked about the need to wage a struggle against those who are allegedly threatening civilized international life, and so on and so on.

Never before has a speech of an American secretary of state been so devalued by a pre-election atmosphere like yesterday's one, delivered before the assembled representatives of the member countries of the United Nations. This is because a day before they had witnessed what are the views of the two other candidates to the presidential office--Reagan, the Republican candidate, and Anderson, the independent candidate--of the domestic as well as foreign policy of the United States. In the so-called television contest, the United States suffered another moral defeat in the eyes of many representatives of the world assembled in New York and their concern only increased when observing the simplemindedness displayed on the television screens by both of them.

Concern about peace and about to what extent the real policy of the American ruling circles proceeds in variance with words were also manifested on the soil of the United Nations in connection with the current conflict between Iran and Iraq. Yesterday's military operations by both sides literally had the character of a war. Air raids were carried out against a whole number of allegedly military targets. Iran, according to foreign agencies, proclaimed a partial mobilization. Iraq has been expanding its military operations. U.S. naval units are moving closer to the area where the military operations are taking place. Both sides have proclaimed a border dispute in the delta of the River Tigris, which forms a natural frontier, as the cause of the conflict. For the time being the question remains what will be the further development of the conflict? Its escalation could, however, endanger developments not merely in the whole area, which the United States reckons, and this is why the United States has been concentrating enormous forces here.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES URUGUAY COMMUNISTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU231742 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 80 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Greetings on the Anniversary of the Communist Party of Uruguay"]

[Text] Prague, 21 September--The CPCZ Central Committee sent the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay a greetings telegram on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the latter party's foundation.

"The Czechoslovak Communists follow with admiration the steadfast, determined and untiring struggle of the Communist Party of Uruguay for the interests of the workers class and those of the broad people's masses. This struggle could not be crushed even by the terror unleashed by the military fascist dictatorship, in which many Uruguay Communists had fallen, including also members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay," the telegram states, among other things.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CUBA'S CASTRO ON SOYUZ-38 COSMONAUT

LD192222 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a telegram of congratulation Friday to Fidel Castro, Cuban Communist Party first secretary and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers on the successful launching of the Soyuz-38 spaceship with a Cuban cosmonaut aboard.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE SUPPORTS PEACE EFFORTS

AU221706 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Resolutely for Detente; From the Press Conference of Representatives of the Christian Peace Conference"]

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CTK)--The committee for the continuation of the Christian Peace Conference [CPC] work will meet from 13-17 October in Eisenach, GDR, to express its attitude toward topical problems of the current international situation. This peace movement, founded 23 years ago, now rallies churches and regional groups in 80 countries throughout the world.

The agenda of the session which is being prepared were discussed this Friday at a press conference in Prague by Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, chairman of the CPC, and other members of the CPC's international secretariat. Toth stressed that the negotiations will particularly concentrate on matters of disarmament and reducing tension in the world because Christians consider it their duty to express aversion above all to the NATO plans to deploy nuclear weapons in Europe, to U.S. war plans proclaimed by President Carter in his Directive No 59, as well as to other actions threatening world peace.

The CPC session also wants to point out the dangerous situation in the Middle East, and to condemn Israel's efforts to legalize the annexation of Jerusalem, which contradicts all UN resolutions. The session will also express concern over the subversive activities of multinational monopolies, which are disrupting the free political and economic development of young states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and which are simultaneously supporting the antipopular policy of local dictatorial regimes.

On the other hand, at the session the CPC will point out possible solutions of the current international tension as indicated in the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki. It will support all endeavors striving to maintain peace, justice and social advencement in the world.

DISSIDENT MRS BEDNAROVA SAID CRITICALLY ILL

LD231135 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Sep 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] The sons of Mrs Otta Bednarova, former member of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People [VONS]. have launched an appeal on behalf of their mother who is in Opava Prison and whose health is in a critical state.

"She has lost one-third of her weight.... Despite requests to the officials that she be treated as a sick person, she is being made to do the prison's normal work," they state in particular. Mrs Bednarova, a 53-year old journalist, who was arrested with five other VONS members in May 1979, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment last October.

CPSL'S PEZLAR DISCUSSES PARTY LOYALTY AT PRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU222102 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Excerpt" from speech by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary, at an 18 September Bratislava ceremony on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Bratislava PRAVDA and of the communist press in Slovakia]

[Excerpts] The 60-year history of the communist press offers us a colorful palette of instructive information. Perhaps the most important is that the press may, and does, fulfill its task only if it is closely bound to the party, if it is an active fighter for the aims and ideals of the revolutionary and communist movement.

Under the slogan "freedom of the press" the forces of contemporary imperialism have unleashed a sharp struggle against the basic principles of socialist journalism. As they understand it, "free" is only what serves reaction in the battle against progressive revolutionary forces. This is confirmed not only by the slogan "freedom of the press," but also by other slogans on the "freedom" of art--or, for instance, on "free" trade unions. We firmly believe that the fraternal Polish people will not permit the domestic antisocialist forces and the foreign imperialist centers to abuse their efforts for overcoming problems and difficulties.

The class and party spirit belong to the best traditions of the communist press. Even today, they are the life-giving principle of a journalist's work in socialist society, a principle that must not only be protected like the apple of one's eye, but also constantly consolidated. Apart from this principle there is no "freedom"--there is only another, bourgeois party spirit. In the present class-divided world, characterized by a sharp ideological fight, there is no scope for any kind of "neutral" attitude or for "standing above partymindedness" in journalism. Nobody can simultaneously stand on the side of progress and on the side of reaction. As we know, the word "freedom" is one of the most frequently used words in our century, and reactionary forces frequently strive to make use of it for deceiving naive people.

The supremacy of real socialism over capitalism and the merits of the socialist social system speak a plain and comprehensible language of realistic facts. That is why, in the confrontation with bourgeois propaganda, our press can base its arguments on the positive results achieved in implementing the program of building advanced socialism.

It is known that anti-Sovietism was a special significance in the plans of imperialists centers and their Beijing helpers, plans aimed at destroying socialism. In the present world, anti-Sovietism represents an attack on the general aims of revolutionary workers, of the communist and national-liberation movement. That is exactly why the enemies of progress are attacking the Soviet Union. They are familiar with its role and significance in the battle for progress in the world. The important task of all workers of the entire mass communications system is to inform truthfully about the life of the Soviet people and about their constructive efforts, as well as the truly selfless assistance they grant other states and nations in the fight for a better tomorrow.

To this very day, the topical legacy of the pioneers of communist press includes such qualities of a communist journalist as devotion to the cause of the workers class and of the communist party--qualities which, together with a high professional skill, are the prerequisite of the communist journalist's highly effective work. At present, one dimension of a communist journalist's personality is highly topical--his loyalty. Experience has confirmed that in the past those journalists failed politically and morally who were incapable of unwaveringly following the path they had once taken in the party's ranks. The very first breath of difficulties, of obstacles and problems broke them, cast them into the arms of ideological disorientation and brought some of them even to a betrayal of the ideals to which they had sworn loyalty. Even today the path of a communist journalist is not strewn with roses. Every one of them must also morally prepare himself for encountering difficulties and problems which he will have to ward off. Complicated situations are the catalyst to test the people's moral qualitites and separate the health stream of true revolutionaries and pioneers of tomorrow from fellow-travellers.

The effect for high-quality journalism is inseparably tied to the question of ideological awareness. Without it good journalism does not exist. The decisive criterion of the social significance of every article or program is its ideological charge. In this direction, too, we have great resources for improving the activity of editorial collectives.

Soon we will be recalling the 10th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee session in December 1970 which adopted two significant documents--"Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" and the "Resolution on the Party's Unity." The decade that separates us from this significant event has fully confirmed that the ideas of these documents are both correct and topical. The "Lessons" have become our party's significant contribution to the experience of the international communist movement. The basic ideas of this document are being implemented and further developed in the party's current policy. The "Lessons" have fully retained their inspiring force also for solving present problems. They are a model of Marxist-Leninist analysis and of a correct scientific generalization of significant social events in a certain historic period, as well as of our party's experience. That is why the "Lessons" are also an important source of suggestion for a journalist's work today and in future. The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session committed us to ward off any and all attempts at handling the "Lessons" as a kind of archival document which had significance only in the past.

As is known, those who succumbed to rightwing-opportunist moods in the critical period had undergone a deep differentiation. Many of them have realized their errors and mistakes and have honorably striven to rectify them by their work. The party offered them a helping hand. The 15th party congress adopted a directive on the differentiated approach to ex-members of the party. It even enabled them to return to the party under certain conditions. Our experience has fully confirmed that this approach was correct. However, one must see that there also exist individuals--especially individuals from among the ranks of the organizers of rightwing-opportunist and antisocialist actions in the critical period--who are still standing on antisocialist positions. They are orienting themselves toward biding their time for a long period so as to come out again on a suitable occasion. They like to formulate and propagate unrealistic demands which they know perfectly well are completely unfeasible. They are carefully covering their attitudes and activity and adjusting their tactical course to new conditions.

As was shown by the April [1980] CPSL Central Committee session, the representatives of rightwing opportunism are today orienting themselves toward the theory of ideological and political "pluralism," which has the same function in the plans of the imperialist centers as the well-known concept of "democratic socialism."

It is an important task of all workers of the mass information media to resolutely resist these new tactical maneuvers of imperialist propaganda and the vestiges of defeated rightwing forces.

The indubitable successes which we have achieved convincingly prove that our party's policy has firm foundations. It corresponds to the demands of the present phase of our social development, as well as to the interests of the broad masses of our population. All this opens reliable perspectives for the future.

ENERGY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROSPECTS OF NUCLEAR POWER

AU231802 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Prof Eng Karel Barabas, doctor of sciences, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission: "The Present and Future of Nuclear Power in the CSSR"]

[Summary] If the current level of crude oil extraction, which reached a maximum of 3.1 billion tons in 1979, is maintained, the reserves will be exhausted in 27 to 30 years. It will therefore be necessary to handle this precious raw material much more economically in the future than has been the case heretofore. To ensure a further development of the power sector, it will be imperative to use all energy resources available, taking into account the specific conditions of each country. This proposition gives rise to the question of what energy resources the CSSR will be able to use in the next 20 to 30 years for the production of electricity and heat.

"Energy Resources for the Next Decades

"As far as our own fossil resources are concerned, these are primarily brown coal and, partially, lignite that may be considered for energy purposes. The main resource is, and will remain throughout this period, the North Bohemian brown coal basin, even though it will not be possible--naturally, in view of the state of reserves--to increase extraction after 1980. That is also why we will not be able in the next 5-year plan to base new powerplant facilities on this resource. As regards our other fossil resources--crude oil and natural gas--their extraction is very low in view of the reserves, and virtually negligible for the purpose of power production.

"The realistic possibilities of importing fossil energy resources will be limited in the future, primarily in view of the continuous increase in prices but also because of the [limited] reserves. It will not be possible to increase the crude oil quantity we are importing at present (indeed, it is more likely that it will be gradually reduced in the future), and neither will it be possible to maintain the present level of imports of heavy heating oil for the purpose of power production. The heavy heating oils used for power production will have to be gradually replaced by other resources and reprocessed so that we can acquire additional, much needed propellants."

As far as unconventional energy resources are concerned, the use of solar energy will be of only limited significance in Czechoslovak conditions. Solar energy will be used only locally to heat water, and up to the year 2000 it will not have any substantial impact on the structure of the Czechoslovak fuel-power balance. Geothermic and wind energy are, given our conditions, negligible. Only the springs of thermal water in South Slovakia can be considered for practical use as a source of heat for greenhouses.

Nuclear energy is the most realistic new source of energy in the next 20 to 30 years. Guided thermonuclear reaction will not be used industrially before 2010, and it cannot be ruled out that industrial use will start only toward the end of the next century, despite remarkable results that have been achieved in research. It is necessary to realize that even when the solution of all problems is clear from a scientific point of view, it is still necessary to come to terms with a number of technical problems. After all, even the contemporary nuclear power industry, which is substantially less complicated than guided thermonuclear synthesis, has still not completely resolved some technical problems as regards the reactors based on fast neutrons, such as the fuel cycle or the liquidation of radioactive waste. That is why nuclear engineering in the world still develops practically on the basis of the first generation reactors, that means on slow neutrons, which permit a utilization of less than 1 percent of the enormous quantity of energy concentrated in nuclear fuels. The second generation reactors permit a utilization of the energy concentrated in nuclear fuels that is 50 to 60 times higher than that of the present reactors. With the use of fast reactors, the currently known uranium reserves will be able to cover energy needs for centuries!

It is thus possible to draw the conclusion that only nuclear energy provides an alternative to fossil energy resources in the near future.

"Not Only Powerplants

"The intergovernmental agreement with the USSR on the program of development of nuclear power engineering the the CSSR up to the year 1990 signed this June by the two countries' heads of government, Lubomir Strougal and Aleksey Kosygin, an agreement which follows up previous intergovernmental agreements in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear power, provides the basis for the future development of nuclear power in the CSSR. This year 880 megawatts of nuclear powerplant output are in operation in our country. By 1985 it will be 3,500 megawatts, and by 1990 about 8,280 megawatts. As can be seen from these few facts, major new powerplant capacities will be built after 1980, almost solely in nuclear powerplants. In this period of time the implementation of the nuclear power program is and will be based on the uniform series of Soviet pressurized-water reactors, the so-called VVER 440 and VVER 1,000. The construction of nuclear powerplants equipped with the VVER 1,000 reactors will probably continue in our country also in the 1991-1995 5-year period. After 1995 it will be necessary, with regard to the state of uranium reserves, to build nuclear powerplants of the second generation, that means powerplants equipped with fast power breeders, the operation of which enables an expanded reproduciton of fuel. These reactors will also be forming the foundation of power-generating facilities in the next century.

"In the first phase we will also be ensuring, apart from nuclear powerplants, the construction of nuclear heating plants where the low parameters of hot water generated to provide heat for large cities and housing settlements make it possible to ensure virtually absolute safety. It is natural that nuclear powerplants also providing heat or nuclear power and heating plants that can generate and supply electricity and steam for technological purposes as well as heat for cities would be preferrable from the economic point of view. However, with regard to nuclear safety, we will not be able to avoid for a certain period of time the necessity of building nuclear heating plants first. But as a result of the high crude oil prices (which still keep rising) even the nuclear heating plants can compete successfully with heating plants based on mazut from imported crude oil.

"The key significance of a speedy development of nuclear power in the world, and in the CSSR, can be briefly summarized: The approaching global energy crisis, which will become more and more exacerbated as a result of the gradual exhaustion of fossil energy resources (crude oil, natural gas and coal), can be solved primarily by a new energy resource, a resource capable of covering both the needed additional power and the gradual production decrease of large electric powerplants operating on coal. From the viewpoint of our present knowledge, nuclear power is the most realistic new resource." In our conditions, nuclear power must also help supply industry and housing with heat. "The fact that by the year 2,000 the capacity of nuclear powerplants will be about 50 percent [of all power-generating facilities] in our country, and with regard to the fact that it is advantageous to operate them for basic load [zakladni Zatizeni], considerable possibilities will also be created for supplying electricity at night--not only to provide heat but also to produce synthetic liquid fuels (methanol and hydrogen) which would help to solve gradually the deficit in propellants.

"Ensuring the Development"

The CSSR is, after the USSR, the second largest producer of nuclear energy installations in CEMA, and among the ten states in the world capable of producing these sophisticated installations. The introduction of nuclear engineering is undoubtedly among the most significant structural changes in our economy in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and will also have a positive impact on the future development of the entire national economy. We are not forgetting that without the Soviet Union's selfless aid we would not have been able to master the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants within such a short period of time.

The successful implementation of the plans for scientific-technical development in the sphere of nuclear energy has also helped us to master the exacting production.

"Our generation has created in the CSSR a solid scientific-technical and production base for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, a base that will make it possible for future generations to ensure enough electricity and heat as well as a substitution of propellants made from crude oil. Besides, a solid foundation has been created for training specialists, for coming to terms with even the most exacting tasks. It is natural that the production of technological installations for nuclear powerplants will undergo constant improvements. It cannot even be ruled out that our descendants will succeed in finding a better principle for making use of the enormous concentration of energy in nuclear fuels, a concentration in the same quantity of fossil fuels in terms of standard units. We are well aware that the present nuclear powerplants do not differ in principle very much from electric powerplants based on coal. The main difference consists in the fact that nuclear reactors are installed in lieu of boilers. But did our fathers and grandfathers not proceed in a similar way, for instance in the production of the first passenger cars? The installation of an internal combustion engine was the only difference between them and coaches. It can thus be anticipated that the future nuclear powerplants will undergo substantial changes in construction.

"The Further Main Tasks

"Among the most important tasks to be solved within the framework of the development of science and technology in the Seventh 5-Year Plan are, above all, mastering the production of technological installations for nuclear powerplants equipped with the VVER 1,000 reactors so as to make them, as early as in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, account for a significant part of the new additional power-generating facilities in our country, and at the same time to fully ensure the exports of these installations in harmony with the specialization agreement.

Another important task is to resolve the entire set of problems connected with the liquidation of radioactive waste and its storage, while keeping costs at a minimum. The solution of the future use of nuclear power for the supply of heat will also be an important task. At the same time, at least a detailed study ought to be done to answer the question of when it is feasible to expect hydrogen production on the basis of the nuclear powerplants' providing current at night. The use of hydrogen would at the same time contribute to improving the environment. The USSR and other states, for instance, are now working intensively on the problem of eliminating the danger of an explosion as regards hydrogen. When studying the impact of nuclear powerplants on the environment, appropriate attention must also be paid to the possibility of making use of the nuclear powerplants' waste heat, for instance for heating greenhouses or the like.

"In addition to these tasks, greater attention should be devoted to the propagation of nuclear power itself for the broadest public. This would forestall incorrect views cropping up from time to time."

RUDE PRAVO URGES GREATER GRAIN HARVESTING EFFORTS

AU221356 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To the Very Last Hectare"]

[Excerpts] According to the latest information, 200,000 hectares of grain still remains to be harvested. Most of them are in the West Bohemian Region (40,000 hectares), in the East Bohemian Region (35,000 hectares), the South Bohemian Region (28,000 hectares), the North Moravian Region (21,000 hectares) and so forth. By the same date last year the unharvested acreage amounted to 120,000 hectares.

We must not relax. Even with average yields, the remaining grain acreage represents about 600,000 tons of grain (and perhaps even more). Were we forced to import them from abroad, we would have to pay (according to the costs of last year's imports) roughly Kcs2 billion for them. According to the calendar, other work should now be at the center of our attention. Despite this, the grain that is still in the fields must not remain there, even though the conditions for harvesting it are becoming worse every day. Moreover, unharvested grain is at higher elevations, where autumn and all the unpleasant things accompanying it comes earlier than it does to the lowlands.

It is obvious that in certain fields the grain will not get ripe. It would be easy to write that man hasbeen defeated in his battle with nature. Perhaps that is the way it was in past; but definitely not today. Even unripe grain has high fodder value and today we have every possibility of doing everything to harvest it and to conserve it in the best possible way even in an unripe state.

It is urgently necessary to persevere in the struggle for grain; to harvest all ripe crops, while simultaneously not relaxing for a single moment in the effort to keep harvesting losses at a minimum; to devote appropriate care to grain so that it will reach the storage facilities in the best possible condition. Unripe crops must also be harvested, without exception; and they must be submitted to corresponding conservation methods so that they may play an appropriate role in fodder reserves. And in order to keep fodder registers tidy, everything must be included in the fodder balance, in corresponding values.

Storage facilities have more than enough grain for bread; the population's supply of miller-bakery products is ensured. The struggle now waged is a struggle for fodder, for creating the desirable prerequisites and imperative conditions to produce meat, milk and eggs. It is impossible to shrug off even the loss of one single kilogram of our yields, and not only in the grain harvest, but also in the harvest of legumina--a good one-third of those crops is still in the fields. It is no less important to speed up straw gathering and the good storing of straw for fodder. Straw gathering from harvested acreage is lagging particularly in the West, North, South and Central Bohemian regions.

The belated harvesting of grain and of other crops is considerably complicating our progress in preparing soil for the sowing of winter crops, for creating good conditions for the next harvest. It is scarcely possible to express satisfaction with the present state of affairs here. In Bohemian regions plowed acreage amounts to 5 percent less than last year at this time; the surprising thing is that the difference between this year and last amounts in certain regions to almost 20 percent. For instance, only 56 percent of plowing has so far been completed in the West Slovak Region, which is so far the only one to have concluded harvesting work. Is this not a warning?

JAKES ATTENDS AGRICULTURE, FOOD MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD230956 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] A statewide consultative meeting of secretaries of regional party committees for agriculture and food, which was attended by chairmen of relevant trade unions and the Union of Cooperative Farmers, met in Prague today to discuss the results of this year's harvest and the tasks involved in implementing the decisions of the 13th session of the party Central Committee.

The meeting was chaired by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

EXPORT CONTRACTS--The Technoexport Praha company has concluded a contract with the Iraqi firm, Seorgi Baghdad, for the delivery of gas separation unit for the oil refinery in Salanuddin worth Kcs200 million; the unit will be supplied by the Chepos economic production unit. The Skodaexport foreign trade enterprise will export a 20-megawatt steam power station to Burma. The enterprise also concluded a long-term cooperation contract with the Austrian firm Wagner Biro for the production and mutual deliveries of power engineering equipment; the Skoda Plzen sector enterprise and the first Brno engineering enterprise will also participate in this contract. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

NEW COAL MINE--The extraction operations in the first surface coal mine in Slovakia, in Lehota under Vtacnik hill near Novaky, began on 20 September. The mine is expected to yield a total of 1.3 million tons of brown coal, 36,000 tons already this year. In the next few years the extraction will amount to 200,000 tons annually. Surface extraction of coal is also envisaged in Gbely and near Pukanec. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

REGIONAL HARVEST CONCLUDED--The harvesting work in Western Slovakia has been concluded. The average yields amount to 5.5 tons per hectare. The grain production plan was overfulfilled 14 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

POTATO HARVEST--In Southern Moravia potatoes were harvested from almost 4,000 hectares by 21 September. This is almost one fifth of the total acreage sown. [Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Sep 80 p 1, 3 AU]

HENSSLER COMMENTS ON ARKANSAS MISSILE SILO BLAST

DW231308 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] The mass media worldwide are discussing today the explosion in a U.S. nuclear missile silo over the weekend, which claimed one life and numerous injured. Apart from descriptions and explanations of the accident, the question of how such incidents can be avoided and what must be done to avoid the risk of nuclear disaster is posed. Knut Henssler comments:

The smoke clouds following the explosion of the Titan II missile in the U.S. State of Arkansas have disappeared, but what is left, dear listeners, are attempts by the U.S. Air Force to surround the incident and its possible consequences with a dense fog of silence and news blackout. The authorities still refuse to disclose what happened to the nuclear warhead which has a destructive capacity of presumably 9 megatons and which was hurled into the open by the explosion on Friday. The only statement on this issue was made by the local sheriff who said that the nuclear warhead was still lying beside the totally destroyed silo, whereupon experts expressed fear that the nuclear warhead might possibly be damaged by the explosion.

The catastrophe occurred as a result of a leak in the liquid fuel tank. The liquid fuel mixed with air to form a highly explosive gas that the maintenance crew was unable to bring under control. The pressure wave totally destroyed the missile and the silo, hurling the 700-ton top of the silo together with the warhead into the air. Since then the site has been sealed off, and the official statements leaked to the public thus far amount to appeasing the public and playing the incident down. But such statements as the one made by the U.S. President, for instance, that the situation is full under control will hardly satisfy anybody. And indeed, doubts and concerns are growing worldwide.

It is very possible that such an accident like that in Arkansas could cause radioactive pollution of large areas of pasture land affecting the people and animals living there. People now remember that this happened once when in 1966, when a U.S. aircraft lost four of its bombs in a crash over Spain. But above all in accident like this in Arkansas could happen again any day. In this U.S. state along there are another 54 Titan II silos in which leaks of fuel tanks had to be plugged 125 times in the past 4 years. Some U.S. newspapers this morning have reported that the Arkansas accident was not the first one and referred to similar incidents in 1965 and 1978. In other words, dear listeners, the failures increase. It is at this point, at least, that we remember that a few weeks ago the last nuclear alarm signal was given due to a failure of the computer warning system, just like 6 months before.

In other words, a moment of unpredictability has emerged here which in our age of nuclear missiles greatly enlarges the risk of an accidental nuclear war, because situations are created which must be taken very seriously. All this happens against the background of a gigantic rearmament program by the United States and the confrontation policy pursued by Washington in this context. It may suffice to mention President Carter's Directive 59 in this respect.

Thus the question poses itself logically as to what can and must be done to banish this danger of nuclear self-destruction. The answer is obvious. The world just cannot afford the perpetual no by the United States to nuclear disarmament any longer. The risk can only be reduced by negotiations, by building confidence and by strengthening the security of the nations. The Soviet Union proposed such negotiations to the United States. The incident in Arkansas shows once again how very urgent these proposals are.

HORIZONT VIEWS POLISH NEED TO RETURN TO WORK

AU221634 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 28/80 p 5

[Georg Hirschberg article: "PZPR Conducts Dialog of Trust"]

[Text] The PZPR is now engaged in a confidence-building dialog with the working people in all parts of the country. The guidelines for this are the decisions of the sixth PZPR plenum, which aimed at consolidating the party's ranks, restoring the confidence of the workers class and of all working people of People's Poland in the party, as well as resolutely defending socialism and the Polish peoples' vital interests. As the Polish press emphasizes, it is now important, after the past few weeks of social tension, to analyze and overcome as quickly as possible the developed difficult socioeconomic situation.

The deliberations and personal talks conducted among others by the newly elected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, last week with the party aktivs of Gdansk and Katowice Voivodships, as well as with working people at the Paris Commune shipyard and the soldiers of the Gdynia naval port, were a constructive start on that road. Stanislaw Kania stated in Katowice: "After 36 years of building socialism in our country, it is not just a socioeconomic system but a state of national awareness recognized by millions of Poles."

In the nationwide dialogue, the demand to return to the normal production rhythm is increasingly heard and the need to exploit as effectively as possible the great production potential of the country created in the past decades of the people's rule is being pointed out.

"Poland needs calm and work. When they are absent, everything else loses meaning and significance," Stanislaw Kania stated in this respect in his speech at the sixth plenum. He added: "We want to solve the country's difficulties. But the antisocialist adversary wants to exploit the developed conflicts for objectives that conflict with the workers' aspirations and with the things they desire."

Discussions about this problem in the enterprises are reflected in the Polish mass media. Thus, for example, the Polish daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY, in an article entitled "Insinuations and Replies" recently called for vigilance against the activities of antisocialist forces. The daily pointed to attempts by antisocialist elements at misusing the most recent events for their own political aims. It resolutely warned against supporting these forces hostile to socialism--"this even more so because by means of foreign radio stations, primarily Radio Free Europe, they possess capabilities for propaganda and influence in order to disseminate their views among broad strata of the population, that are in no way related to their actual significance." The paper stressed the need to ideologically, thoroughly debate the concepts upheld by the enemies of socialism, and to underscore their hostility to the peoples' interests.

Under the headline "Honest Work--A Chance for Overcoming the Difficulties," the PZPR Central Committee central organ reported a few days ago about the efforts of enterprise crews in many parts of the country to normalize production, and particularly to make up for the backlogs. The paper notes in part: "The fine results achieved by many crews are evidence of the realization that responsible, effective work is the only way to improve the situation in the country and to satisfy the population's needs."

Thus the worker Stanislaw Brudal, lathe operator in Wroclaw's Archimedes works, put this realization into words: "In order to create all the things that our state and we want, it is first and foremost necessary to create the proper prequisites. There is no other way out, we must work calmly and productively."

HONECKER MEETS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD231754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN)--The safeguarding of peace is the most important task of our time, which calls for increased efforts. This was stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, during a meeting on Tuesday with a delegation from the Japanese Communist Party which is on a study visit to the GDR. The delegation is led by Tadato Miyamoto, member of the permanent Presidium and deputy chairman of the Secretariat of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee.

In the interests of this noble aim the socialist states are ready to cooperate with all peace-loving democratic forces. The most reactionary imperialist circles must not succeed in further exacerbating the tensions in the world through their policy of confrontation, stepping up the arms race further, and delivering mankind to a destructive nuclear war. Erich Honecker underlined that serious threats to the peoples emanate from NATO's Brussels missile decision and the so-called new U.S. nuclear strategy.

In Europe it is especially important to safeguard all the positive things which have been achieved in past years. Erich Honecker said that a change to disarmament is urgently necessary on the basis of the strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security.

The coming Madrid meeting of the member states of the CSCE must give fresh impulses to the deepening of detente. In this connection the convening of a European conference on military detente and disarmament as proposed by the Warsaw Pact states is an important step. The early ratification of SALT II is decisive and essential.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR fully and totally supports the Soviet Union's proposals on the start of talks between the USSR and the United States on medium-range nuclear missiles, and that it expects a constructive reply from the Western states.

Tadato Miyamato explained that at the focus of the activities of the Japanese Communist Party is the establishment of a broad unity front of the Japanese working people in the struggle against the rightwing course and for fundamental social and political changes. The Japanese Communist Party views primarily the exacerbation of the international situation brought about by U.S. imperialism, the heating-up of the arms race and the stoking of international sources of tension with great concern. It is unleashing a decisive struggle for the removal of nuclear arms.

In face of the bitter experiences of the German and the Japanese people in World War II, both sides expressed their readiness to continue actively with the joint struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, to solve existing conflicts peacefully, and to work for the strengthening of the positions of peace and socialism Erich Honecker and Tadato Miyamoto confirmed their mutual readiness to develop and to deepen the relations between the SED and the Japanese Communist Party on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference, independence and international solidarity.

HONECKER RECEIVES MEXICAN ENVOY, GIVEN INVITATION TO VISIT

LD231112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Tuesday received the Mexican ambassador to the GDR, Dr Ricardo Guerra Tejada.

The ambassador delivered to Erich Honecker an invitation from President Jose Lopez Portillo to pay an official visit to Mexico and conveyed his best wishes, which were equally cordially reciprocated.

The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER MEETS DIGNITARIES AT UN

Meeting With Waldheim

LD231046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2353 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] UNO/New York, 23 Sep (ADN)--In an initial talk on Monday with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer expressed the hope that the 35th UN General Assembly will contribute effectively to consolidating international security and will pay due attention to the problems of arms limitation and disarmament. Dr Waldheim paid tribute to the GDR's work in the United Nations as being reliable, constructive and aimed at detente and peaceful international cooperation. Patient political dialogue was the only way, the two politicians stressed, to reduce peacefully tensions and conflicts. Waldheim asked Fischer to reciprocate cordially the greetings conveyed to him from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State chairman.

On arrival in New York on Monday Oskar Fischer told journalists that the GDR was participating in the work of the 35th General Assembly with the aim of encouraging the world organization to work toward solving the burning issues of our age. The GDR will also use the opportunities of bilateral talks to consolidate detente in the world.

Meets Polish, FRG Counterparts

LD232345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, New York, 23 Sep (ADN)--Foreign ministers of the GDR and Poland Oskar Fischer and Jozef Czyrek had a friendly meeting in New York on Tuesday during the 35th UN General Assembly.

Both ministers expressed their satisfaction with the good and stable development of bilateral relations between Poland and the GDR and paid tribute to the effective coordination of both countries' foreign policy. They confirmed their determination to continue the struggle for peace, detente and European security within the framework of the common foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states.

Also on Tuesday Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a working luncheon with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Both foreign ministers stressed the importance of a normal peaceful relationship between the GDR and FRG for the stable situation in Europe. They confirmed their governments' intention to seek also in the future for ways to do justice to the responsibility of both states for a peaceful and secure future of the European states and peoples.

PREMIER STOPH ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on Premier Willi Stoph's visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, see the Mongolian section of the 24 September and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SINDERMANN, OTHERS ATTEND RECEPTION FOR IPU DELEGATES

LD232329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2112 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--A reception was held in the Palace of the Republic tonight for the delegates and guests at the 67th IPU conference. The host was People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; and Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR Interparliamentary group.

Present at the festive occasion which was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; the deputy chairmen of the GDR State Council, Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum, as well as other members of the Presidium and deputies of the GDR People's Chamber, were IPU president, Dr Rafael Caldera; IPU general secretary, Pio-Carlo Terenzio; and parliamentarians from all parts of the world.

LEBANESE SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER JUNBLATT HOLDS TALKS

AU221644 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 80 p 2

["Lebanese Politician Received at National Council"]

[Summary] Berlin, (ADN)--"On Friday, Werner Kirchoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, received Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progress Party, for talks. Werner Kirchoff explained to the guest who is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the National Council, the activities of the National Front committees in preparation for the 10th SED Congress as well as the efforts for a mobilization of broadest possible anti-imperialist forces for the struggle for a continuation of the detente process and the implementing of effective disarmament measures. He assured the Lebanese progressive movement of the continued and unreserved solidarity of all the social forces operating jointly in the GDR National Front in its just struggle."

Walid Junblatt reported about the struggle of his party and of the national progressive movement for the establishment of a broad national alliance of all patriotic Lebanese forces for a just and durable solution of the Middle East conflict.

HONECKER, MACHEL EXCHANGE TOASTS AT 17 SEP DINNER

Honecker Toast

AU201425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at 17 September dinner for Mozambican President Samora Machel, in Berlin]

[Text] Dear Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, dear Mozambique comrades, dear comrades and friends. From the bottom of my heart I once more welcome you, dear Comrade Samora Moises Machel, and the comrades and friends of your company in our Socialist GDR. We greet you, dear Comrade Samora Machel, as the outstanding leader of the victorious liberation struggle of the Mozambique people, as an eminent African statesman and politician, the chairman of the Frelimo Party under whose leadership the Mozambique people have embarked upon the socialist road. We know, dear Mozambique comrades, that you are good and proven friends and fellow strugglers. For many years we have fought side by side for the peaceful future and happiness of peoples, for the materialization of the ideals of socialism here in Europe and in Africa. Relations between our states and peoples have developed excellently on the basis of our common goal, Marxist-Leninist ideology, proletarian internationalism, equal rights and mutual respect. Our parties are fraternally united. Trust and firm friendship have been further deepened through exchange of views and experiences between our party and state leaderships. Both peoples stand together in active solidarity. We feel great satisfaction with all this.

Relations for the Benefit of Both Peoples

Permit me, dear Mozambique friends and comrades, to avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your attitude of solidarity always shown for the GDR. Within a few years our relations in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields have made significant progress. As is customary among friendly peoples, our relations are set out for a long term and are aimed at mutual advantage. We also welcome the cooperation among trade unions and womens, youth and sports organizations of both countries, which is becoming increasingly close.

Our peoples are coming closer to each other through manifold direct contacts during common work both in the Mozambique People's Republic and in the GDR. They have thus become friends and companions who can rely on each other in any situation. Our party, government and people are firmly resolved to continue to advance on this path toward new avenues of fraternal cooperation.

Dear Comrade Samora Machel, dear Mozambique comrades, the overwhelming cordiality with which your people received us during our visit to free Mozambique remains unforgotten. In the enterprises, bairros and schools of Maputo we found an enthusiasm, optimism and confidence in victory such as are typical only of really free people. This has reaffirmed our conviction that the cause of social progress has also taken a strong foothold in Africa.

Today, 5 years after victory in the liberation struggle, it is unmistakably clear that your people, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, have achieved significant successes in fashioning a society without the exploitation of man by man. I would like to know that the road to socialism is not a smooth one, regardless of the path one is treading. You in Mozambique, as well as many other African peoples treading the socialist road, are stepping into virgin lands in many respects. Your experiences are enriching the theory and practice of the revolutionary movement. You are enriching the theory of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

Dear Comrade Samora Machel, may I remind you of the speech that you gave at the summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity this July in Freetown. [paragraph continues]

In that speech you underscored the achievement of political independence by a people who liberate themselves from colonialism, which constituted the final act of a long struggle. It is at the same time the first act in another tough battle, the struggle for economic growth. This assessment is absolutely coming true.

Daring, Building Work of the Frelimo Party

International monopoly capital will in future want to maintain access to the health of Africa, will want to continue exploiting the people. More and more new tricks are being invented to force the concept of neocolonialist upon them. But more and more people are taking their fate into their own hands.

It fills us with respect to see how resolutely the Mozambique people's Republic struggles to overcome the country's economic backwardness and how the Frelimo Party mobilizes the entire people to develop the country's own resources and to step up production in both industry and agriculture. You will always find in the GDR a reliable friend and ally on this courageous path.

Dear comrades and friends, the GDR watches with active solidarity the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa against the last bulwarks of colonialism and racialism.

The victory of the Zimbabwe people under ZANU leadership, their struggle for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism opens up more favorable conditions and prospects for peaceful development and cooperation among the liberated states in southern Africa.

Against Racist Maneuvers in Namibia

The liberation of Namibia is now on the agenda. The GDR resolutely opposes the maneuvers of the racist South African regime and of its imperialist allies to enforce a neocolonialist solution upon the Namibian people. We again reaffirm that our active political, diplomatic and material support belongs to the South-West African People's Organization as the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. It is with emphasis that we denounce the aggressive acts of the racist regime against Angola and other peace-loving states in Africa. Our unlimited solidarity will also in the future be with the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress, which in recent times has achieved impressive new successes in the struggle against the apartheid regime.

Dear Comrade President, dear Mozambique friends, we are completely agreed that a secure peace is the alpha and omega of a happy future for mankind. One must note with regret, however, that the international situation has become very complicated. The most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist quarters are steering a course of confrontation, and are stepping up international tension. In striving for military supremacy, the United States and its NATO partners are stepping up the arms race, as was clearly shown by the Brussels missile decision and the recently declared U.S. nuclear directive.

That these endeavors are directed not just against the USSR or the Warsaw Pact is proved by the establishment of new U.S. military bases in Africa and the Arabian area, and by the concentration of enormous naval units in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean.

The reactionary forces are concerned with mastery of the sources of raw materials, with political and military-strategic positions, spheres of influence and maximum profits. This is the hub of the matter. This is why the course of stepped-up arming and of a policy of threats is also directed against all states and peoples which consistently safeguard their national interests, in Africa, Asia or Latin America. The GDR supports the demands for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, for liquidating the imperialist military bases, and for a withdrawal of the imperialist naval fleets from that area.

The Warsaw Pact states have submitted a constructive and realistic program for a change toward disarmament under strict maintenance of the principle of equality and equal security, for the stabilization of peace on all continents. These proposals are aimed at solving the decisive questions of our times. Primarily these include immediate measures for halting the arms race, realistic steps for a limitation of the military potential in Europe, and stipulations for military detente and disarmament. The early ratification of the SALT II treaty is decisive and essential.

The movement of nonaligned states is proving to be an important factor in the worldwide struggle for a secure peace and the shaping of a common international life for the people's benefit. We highly esteem the contribution made by your country together with Cuba, the current spokesman for the nonaligned states, and by other states in order to safeguard and strengthen the character of this movement. This increases the authority and effectiveness of the nonaligned in the struggle against imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation, for independence, equal rights, economic development and social progress. The GDR has always esteemed and supported the aims of this movement, and will continue to do so in the future.

Tenth Party Congress Will Make a Great Contribution to Peace and Socialism

Dear Comrade Samora Machel, dear Mozambique comrades, you are visiting the GDR at a time when we have entered another significant phase in implementing our party program by preparing for the 10th SED Congress. Thanks to the creative strength and dedication of the workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and all other working people, our country has achieved a great deal in fashioning the developed socialist society. The indestructible alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states constitutes the solid foundation on which we are building.

It may be stated even today that the 10th SED Congress will make a great contribution to consolidating the positions of the forces of peace and socialism.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to the president of the Frelimo Party and president of the Mozambique People's Republic, our dear friend and comrade, Samora Moises Machel; the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Frelimo Party, between our peoples and states; the further successful advance of the Mozambique people on the road to socialism; new successes in securing peace in the world; and the health of all the men and women from the Mozambique People's Republic assembled here.

Machel Toast

LD172240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Report on speech by Mozambican President Samora Machel at 17 September dinner in Berlin]

[Text] Samora Machel expressed gratitude in his toast for the cordial reception in the GDR, and said: "We feel at home thanks to the concrete expression of fighting solidarity by the people, the SED and the GDR Government. We feel at home here because we have here more Mozambique students and trainees than in any other European country."

The GDR has always closely watched the revolutionary process in Mozambique. "Upon us falls the difficult but meritorious task of building our socialist countries in areas of great confrontation between social systems," emphasized Machel. "In the face of the threats to which we are exposed, we have always experienced the great understanding of the SED, your people, your state, and of you, Comrade Honecker, personally, in the speedy and effective granting of our wishes."

Machel recalled the wreath-laying in the afternoon, and said: "There appeared before us the antifascist fighters, the internationalist heroes of the Thaelmann Brigade, who defended mankind before the gates of Madrid. We laid wreaths in memory of the Soviet heroes, the soldiers of the Great October, whose contribution was decisive for the victory over fascism, the upswing of the peoples' liberation struggle, the progress of mankind on the road to socialism."

"Internationalism is thus deeply rooted in the heroic history of your people, party and socialist homeland. It is also part of our political line. Internationalist volunteers from Mozambique gave their lives in Zimbabwe in order to defend attacks on their socialist homeland and contribute toward it so that independent Africa can grow. We have fought in Zimbabwe so that peace may rule in our area."

The struggle for peace was a firm part of Mozambique's foreign policy, continued Machel. "Just like you, the comrades of the GDR, we hold upright the banner of peace, purposefully and patiently, in the face of daily threats and provocations. The victory of the people of Zimbabwe made it possible to expand in southern Africa the zone of peace, of a peace which, though still insecure, is becoming more stable.

"Peace is constantly threatened on the African Continent. More and more imperialist military bases are being established in the Indian Ocean and its adjacent territories, which serve as starting points for destabilization and threats to socialist construction in this region.

"Expansionist regimes unleash aggressions in Africa. There are forces attempting to change frontiers in various parts of the continent. Attacks by the racists against Angola continue, the colonialist aggression against Namibia and racist force against the South African people continue."

Machel continued: "We are experiencing the struggles of these attacked peoples because they are our struggles. They are struggles for justice and freedom, peace and national independence.

"We stand in solidarity by the side of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and defend in the face of aggression the right to survival of the Afghan revolution. We stand by the side of the much tried people of East Timor, by the side of the Arab peoples and by Palestine. We experience the victory of Nicaragua, and identify ourselves with the liberation struggles of Chile, Bolivia, El Salvador and many other fraternal peoples, who shcok off the chains of fascist and imperialist rule.

"Although peaceful coexistence and detente have asserted themselves as the main form of the relationship between states with differing social orders, the arms race is being revived in Europe, and attempts at economic and technological blackmail are taking place."

"The guarantee for progress of the cause of peace and for the worldwide success of peaceful coexistence and detente as the main tendency in international relations lies in the unity of the socialist countries, their strengthening, the development of the national liberation struggles, the intensification of the struggle by the democratic forces of the capitalist countries," said Machel.

"Just under a year ago we signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries. Within its framework many agreements were signed and implemented."

The starting point of our relations lies in the joint internationalist views on how relations between a developed socialist state and a socialist state with an underdeveloped economy should be shaped to the mutual advantage and in the interests of strengthening the cause of socialism.

"Real socialism has today been extended to four continents. Although the level of economic development between the various socialist states is very unequal, common work and clever intertwining of our resources places us in a position in which all benefit and, primarily, the expansion of socialism is safeguarded.

"The road which we have already taken in our relations must be deepened, it must serve to accelerate the relations between the fraternal states, between the developed socialist states and the socialist states with an underdeveloped economy."

TISCH GIVES RECEPTION IN BERLIN FOR LAO TU DELEGATION

LD231432 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The trade unions of the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic today underlined the workers' responsibility for securing peace and continuing detente.

At a reception in Berlin for a Lao trade union delegation, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, paid tribute to the efforts by the Asian people to overcome the backwardness caused by imperialism and to develop socialism. The head of the [word indistinct] delegation, (Savang Chanthepha), thanked the GDR workers for the extensive solidarity and support given to his country.

SECURITY AUTHORITIES DETAIN TRANSIT ABUSER

AU221646 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20/21 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 18 September 1980, GDR security organs detained on the D 1301 transit train between the Griebnitz and Gutenfuerst GDR border crossing points a person coming from West Berlin who pretended to be Thomas Bundschuh, and who went through the transit traffic abusing someone else's FRG passport. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was obtained.

JEEP WITH U.S. SOLDIERS STRAYS ACROSS GDR BORDER

LD221508 Hamburg DPA in German 1253 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Goslar, 22 Sep (DPA)--A medical jeep with three soldiers belonging to U.S. units on exercises in lower Saxony strayed about 5 meters over the GDR border and slid into a 2-meter deep ditch while turning on Monday morning near Wiedelah, some 13 km southwest of Goslar. The federal border force command north in Hanover said that the Americans walked back across the border. In negotiations GDR authorities promised that the vehicle could be retrieved by civilians.

FDGB LEADER SPEAKS ON SED, TRADE UNION ALLIANCE

LD232055 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] According to the deputy head of the FDGB, Johanna Toepfer, the trustful alliance between the SED and the trade unions must be actively consolidated and renewed. Speaking at a propagandist meeting of Wismut [Soviet-German Corporation] in Gera today she stressed that the SED's persistent peace policy was the basis of this close relationship. It was the job of the trade unions to represent the interests of the working people consistently to allow their creative vigor free reign. All competition commitments must stem from conviction and understanding, for the working collective in the enterprise is the most important field of trade union activity. Johanna Toepfer stressed that the trade unions should work tenaciously for better working and living conditions. This was the yardstick by which their work was to be constantly judged and checked. In this context, she stressed, the principle remained valid that only what has been produced could be consumed.

TISCH MEETS WITH TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES, SHIPYARD WORKERS

LD222314 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Free German Trade Union Federation, Harry Tisch, today emphasized the work of the trade union organization for the constant improvement of work and living conditions. During a visit to the Berliner Jachtwerft today, he said that one must always strive to create a beneficial atmosphere in the enterprises in which high standards of efficiency could flourish.

In a conversation with shipyard workers and trade union representatives, Harry Tisch said that great attention must be paid to suggestions and proposals, irrespective of which questions of social life they referred to.

Management must be persistent in exhausting all possibilities for the implementation of workers' suggestions. This was an important component of socialist democracy.

S-BAHN RAILWAY SYSTEM UNDERGOES 'EXTENSIVE' RECONSTRUCTION

AU192209 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 80 p 8

["S-Bahn Railway System Construction Measures on the Northern Outer Circuit"]

[Text] The Berlin S-Bahn railway system will carry out extensive construction measures on the stretch to Oranienburg from 28 September to 20 December. Some 20 kilometers of tracks between the Schoenefeld and Berlin Blankenburg S-Bahn railway stations will be replaced. This has become necessary because this stretch, which is being jointly used by S-Bahn railway trains and by long distance trains, is being exposed to particularly heavy loads. The trains between Oranienburg and the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport, and Blankenburg and Berlin Schoenefeld Airport, as well as between Bergfelde and Oranienburg, will run at different intervals during that time.

JEWISH COMMUNITY COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF WEISSENSEE CEMETERY

AU192040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 80 p 2

["Wreaths Placed at Berlin's Jewish Cemetery: Victims of Nazi Terror Honored at Weissensee"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"On Sunday, Berlin's Jewish community commemorated at the Weissensee Jewish Cemetery the 100th anniversary of this burial place with a festive memorial event." In addition to famous artists and scientists, the urns of 450 Jews murdered in Berlin, and of 809 Jewish citizens killed in concentration camps as well as those of some 3,000 men, women and children who chose suicide to escape Gestapo reprisals, are buried there.

"Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, underscored the fact that the Jewish citizens who survived Nazi brutality and their descendents have found a home in the GDR which offers them security and guarantees them equality of rights, because fascism, militarism and racialism have been eradicated, root and branch

"Dr Peter Kirchner, chairman of Berlin's Jewish community, recalled the 50,000 Jews who did not return from extermination camps, and the heroic deeds of the resistance group of the Jewish communist Herbert Baum, also buried there." The memorial event ended with the placing of wreaths at the monument to the 6 million Jewish people murdered by the Hitler fascists.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL SYNOD DISCUSSES ROLE OF CHURCH

AU231725 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Leipzig NEUE ZEIT report: "Main Emphasis on Responsibility for Peace; Report to the Synod of the GDR Church Conference"]

[Summary] In none of the great challenges of our times have so many and such multi-faceted demands been leveled against the church as in respect to the responsibility for peace. This assertion is made in the report of the conference of church leadership, read by their President Kurt Domsch of Berlin and Provost Dr Heino Falcke of Erfurt to the fourth session of the Third Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, currently meeting in Leipzig. In view of the dangers, the church's responsibility for peace must "be a center of main emphasis. Precisely because of the spreading skepticism in view of the crisis of detente and the failure of disarmament efforts, we must epitomize the hope for peace, a hope which Jesus Christ has built up for our world," the conference report says. It also notes that work for peace should no longer be understood by the churches as an occasional task, but as one of the most important challenges to its witness.

The conference also stressed the importance of promoting confidence as a specific task of the churches and Christians, as pointed out in the message of the eighth plenum session of the Conference of European Churches, at which the resolution of the last Synod of the GDR Church Federation in Dessau in 1979, endorsing a moratorium for the decision on the so-called Eurostrategic weapons, was made a matter of concern for the entire plenum session.

The importance was stressed of the study and action program "Education for Peace" as well as that of the "Bread for the World" drive. Rendering material aid to Vietnam, Ethiopia and Mozambique has also encouraged the churches in those countries to commit themselves to other social causes, and thus has defined their positions in the societies concerned.

Concerning the desired unification of the three present all-church unions, a goal aimed at in the recommendations of the '1979 Eisenach delegates' assembly, it was noted that this future unification will involve "churches as a community of churches." "Along this line, the legal structure of the unification must be as a federal community whose spiritual communion can be promoted by joint work."

The report refers to the establishment of the GDR Martin Luther Committee, and values the principal statements of the State Council chairman about this event.

"It was noted with reference to the talks between the State Council chairman and the conference presidium on 6 March 1978, that 'the clearcut separation of state and church, as well as maintaining this principle, are self-evident prerequisites for all considerations that led to these talks.' Of a similarly fundamental nature is the 'independence [Eigenstaendigkeit] of assignment of the church.' The emphasis on independence is not aimed at a delimitation but precisely at the special attention and obligation to the well-being of the whole."

"Many ecumenical guests are participating in the Synod deliberations which will continue until Tuesday [23 September], including Archbishop Melkhisedek, for the Russian Orthodox Church; director Dr William Lazareth, from the Ecumenical Church Council; Dr Glen Williams, secretary general of the Conference of European Churches; prelate Georg Ahne, for the Catholic Church; as well as representatives of the Swiss Church Federation, the Evangelical Church in the FRG, the Polish Ecumenical Council, the Dutch Council of Churches and the U.S. National Council of Churches."

Call for Intra-German Contacts

LD231810 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 23 Sep (DPA) The Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR has stressed a desire for more contacts between the people of both German states. A resolution approved on Tuesday by the Synod in Leipzig calls upon the church executive to strive in its talks with the state representatives to ensure that opportunities for such meetings are further enhanced.

Bishop Arbrecht Schoenherr of Berlin-Brandenburg, the chairman of the Conference of Church Executives, told journalists later that existing opportunities have to be sounded out more and perhaps also improved. Bishop Werner Krusche of Magdeburg said that restrictive interpretations must be eradicated and that regulations must confer rights, not indulgences. Any further advance at present is scarcely conceivable.

The Synod also studied the criticism of GDR information policy voiced during the meeting. The question of whether "declared peace intentions cannot be obscured if, for instance, concern is caused by the special way in which maneuvers are reported" was raised. The Synod takes seriously the endeavours by the GDR Government for disarmament and military detente, and wants to promote these endeavours with its own efforts. The plea to those bearing political responsibility to "desist from everything which could challenge the other side to more arming" was reiterated.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION IN CUBA--On 18 September a delegation of the SED Central Committee Department for Science, under the leadership of deputy department head Gregor Schirmer, was received by Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. A comradely exchange of experiences about the tasks of party organizations in developing sciences and university matters of the two countries was held at the meeting. During its 1-week visit to Cuba, the delegation met with Fernando Vecino Allegret, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister for college education, and with Asela de los Santos Tamayo, Central Committee member and acting minister of public education. They also met with other representatives of Cuban science and education. The delegation visited scientific institutions and colleges. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOSONCZI AFRICAN TOUR

Arrival in Maputo

LD222154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Gyula Bereczki dispatch from Maputo]

[Excerpt] Samora Machel, Mozambique head of state, welcomed his guest Hungarian President Losonczi with warm friendly affection at the beginning of the 48 hours he and his entourage are spending in the capital Maputo. This is the reason why official talks opened immediately after his arrival. And what were they about? The most important thing--and that is why I mention it at the beginning--is that Hungary and the People's Republic of Mozambique are to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation. This is the second time that the president of the Presidential Council will have initialed a treaty of this kind with an African country. The first was signed a few days ago with Ethiopia and this is the second one, now with Mozambique on the one side and Hungary on the other. The significance of this agreement in political terms is enhanced by the fact that Hungary and Mozambique again declare in this treaty that their alliance and cooperation are not directed against other peoples. Their objective is to promote the cause of peace, disarmament, detente, progress and of cooperation together with all forces accepting responsibility for peace and the future of mankind and that this be done in the interests of all the peoples.

Mass Rally in Maputo

LD232346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Special correspondent Gyula Bereczki dispatch from Mozambique]

[Text] A few hours before the end of his visit to Mozambique Pal Losonczi and his party met the workers of the capital, Maputo, at a mass rally. The president of the Presidential Council stated: We have once again received proof of the fact that our views are identical on the most important international issues and that they are in harmony with the interests of every state and all the peoples sincerely interested in disarmament, detente and peace.

Dear listeners, you have probably noticed that at every exchange of views and at all the official talks the concept of the necessity of disarmament and the fact that we must defend all our achievements in the sphere of detente have been prominent on the agenda. And here too, in Africa, where all the steps of imperialism are more tangible as are also its aggressive measures and those measures which do not appear to be aggressive, reactions are very sensitive to everything that happens in the world.

Today's rally in Maputo was addressed by Samora Machel, head of state. He illustrated with examples the fact that the fomenters of tension are resorting even to medieval methods of violence, threats and blackmail. Samora Machel said that in this situation the cohesion of the forces of progress has an enormous significance.

We support the peoples living in the region of the Indian Ocean in their demand, Pal Losonczi stressed, to transform that area into a nuclear-free peace zone.
The growing U.S. military presence there, the extension of existing military bases and the construction of new ones pose a threat to the security and independence of the countries of the region and are contrary to the endeavors directed toward transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The rally ended shortly before our broadcast. We correspondents tend to say on these occasions that the mass meeting was held in a warm atmosphere or that the rally was held in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, and so on. This time I am saying no more than that it was convincing. This country is moving along the path it has chosen in a committed and careful way. The self-confidence of the country is reinforced by the fact that the countries of the socialist community, each of them according to its own abilities, are assisting the realization of the plans for the building of the country and the safeguarding of independence.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KUSUMAATMAJA LEAVES

AU232150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, who paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja, departed from Budapest on Saturday. Frigyes Puja bade him farewell at Ferihegy Airport. Imrad Idris, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in Hungary, was present.

ROMANIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD231318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Romanian minister of transportation and telecommunications has arrived in Budapest. Vasile Bulucea and Arpad Pullai will have talks about Hungarian-Romanian cooperation in transport, post and telecommunication.

TRADE MINISTER VERESS LEAVES FOR ATHENS FOR TALKS

LD231110 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress left for Athens Monday evening to meet an invitation by Greek Trade Minister Stavros Dhimas. The ministers will discuss the long-term Hungarian-Greek economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreement.

BRIEFS

U.S. BUSINESSMEN'S VISIT--As guests of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, a five-member delegation led by prominent U.S. industrial and public figure Cyrus Eaton has had talks for 2 days in Budapest. The delegation included Prof Buckminster Fuller, a well-known inventor and architect and coproprietor of the Eaton-Fuller enterprise, who gave a lecture on his activity to architectural experts at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The guests visited the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, where they had talks with Secretary of State Janos Szabo. Cyrus Eaton and Professor Fuller were received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The American guests departed from our country on 5 September. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

FRG INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION'S TALKS--Headed by Prof Rolf Sammet, president of the Hoechst concern, a delegation consisting of eight FRG experts visited Budapest from 4-6 September. The delegation had talks with leading officials of the National Technical Development Committee and the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Supply; Heavy Industry and Foreign Trade, which were attended also by Rolf Hoerkens, the concern's vice president. They discussed the development of relations between the FRG concern and its Hungarian partners and the preparation of a framework agreement on technical-scientific cooperation. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received Prof Sammet at his office. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 80 p 3 AU]

GROUP TO SUBMIT DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW NAMED

LD231858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Council of State resolution adopted 23 September]

[Text] In order to make progress with work on the draft law on trade unions, which would make it possible for the Council of State to undertake the adoption of laws on this matter, the following has been decided:

A team is herewith constituted to work out the draft trade union law. The team is made up of the following members:

Chairman of the team: Prof Dr Sylwester Zawadzki, who is also the chairman of the Supreme Administration Court and the chairman of the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work.

Members: Zygmunt (Bieniasz), master craftsman at the Warsaw car assembly plant and chairman of the section council of the factory; Edmund Boratynski, chairman of the chancellory of the Council of State and member of the Legal Commission of the Council of State; Maria Budzanowska, Sejm deputy and attorney; Antoni (Pilczek), Supreme Court judge; Andrzej Gwiazda, member of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk; Tadeusz Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Jastrzebie; Dr Edmund (Tytulowski), attorney and member of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin; Prof Dr Adam Lopatka, chairman of the Polish Lawyers' Association and director of the Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Krystian (Leszek), secretary of the Trade Union Council of the [words indistinct] Cegielski enterprise; Prof Dr Alojzy Melich, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Sylwester (Mlunek), chairman of the Interfactory Workers [as heard] Committee in the Lenin steel works; Albin Mironczuk, head of the Legislative Department of the Central Trade Unions Council [CRZZ]; Dr Jerzy Pacho, representing the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs: Jan Pawlak, secretary of CRZZ; Wlodzimierz Piotrowski, assistant professor at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poland; Dr Franciszek Rusek, chairman of the Supreme Court, in charge of the Chamber of Labor and Social Insurance; Prof Dr Zbigniew Salwa of Warsaw University; Prof Dr Kazimierz Siarkiewicz, director general of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Jastrzebie; Lech Walesa, chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk; Assistant Prof Dr Adam Zielinski, secretary of the [word indistinct] council; Prof Dr Tadeusz Zielinski of the Silesian University in Katowice; Dr Bronislaw (Ziemnian), attorney and member of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin; and Dr Jan (Brol), secretary and director of the civic affairs at the Ministry of Justice.

The task of the team is to work out detailed precepts of the draft trade union law, and then to submit them for public and social consultations. On the basis of the precepts as mentioned in paragraph II, and on the basis of the outcome of the social consultations, the team will work out a draft law on the trade unions and prsent it to the Council of State Legal Commission. The chairman of the team directs its work and is empowered to ask members of the team to work out specific subjects connected with the whole spectrum of the draft law. The secretary of the team will ensure service of the work of the team, aided by the office established by the chairman.

The resolution comes into force on 25 September this year.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State

PLANS TO DECENTRALIZE GOVERNMENT OUTLINED

LD232210 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Government decisions on the extension of prerogatives of local authorities, people's councils and local administration represented by voivodes, city presidents and rural community chiefs, will be introduced as from the coming year.

The change consists in transfering the powers of central authorities to local authorities in all these spheres which are of decisive importance to a given region.

According to new principles local authorities will have the duty to plan, coordinate, control and supervise the implementation of the tasks in their regions in such spheres as industry, agriculture (state farms included), housing, municipal economy, environment, local roads, catering, and social and cultural services.

Along with increased independence and greater tasks the local authorities will receive larger means for their implementation. Next year a half of the state budget, both on the credit and debit side, will be generated and divided at voivodship level. The means will also serve to create local financial reserves for satisfaction of local needs. Budget surplus means will be at the disposal of those who economized them.

Better possiblities of utilization of local manpower, raw materials and materials will be created for local authorities.

The decentralization will favour more rational central planning. Proposals submitted by voivodes to central authorities and respective ministries will serve as a starting point for works on the national economic plan. After the new principles are introduced voivodes and their offices will play--to a larger extent that so far--the role of liaison between the local and central planning.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CRITICIZES COMPOSITION OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD231406 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY, a mass-circulation Warsaw daily, today criticised the social composition of the existing Central Committee of the PUWP, called for increased control of the Sejm (parliament) over the government and appealed for a change in the work of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

These calls came in an article headlined: "Driving Forces and Brakes" dealing with the causes of recent social upheaval in Poland and written by Sejm deputy Jerzy Buc. Excerpts:

"Instead of carrying out the right saying: 'Let the party be a party and the government be a government' which meant to us that the party maps out directions of social policy and controls its implementation while the government plays the role of a professional and responsible performer of the policy, there occurred, as a matter of fact, an almost complete fusion of these two centres of rule."

"The party lost the possibility of actual control over the government and the central state administration", wrote the paper.

Quoting the statistical data carried by the POLITYKA weekly issue of February 23, 1980 the paper went on to say that the data show that representatives of government and central authorities accounted for over 63 percent of the entire composition of the Central Committee whereas workers accounted for slightly over 10 percent and farmers for 2 percent.

"In my opinion workers and farmers and representatives of intelligentsia and other professions, in a broad sense of the term, should account for the essential majority in the PUWP Central Committee and the Sejm. The percentage of representatives of chief organs of state administration in the Central Committee and the Sejm should be limited to a necessary minimum which is substantiated by the reasons of the country's security."

The paper suggests the introduction of a new mechanism of control of government by the Sejm under which respective Sejm branch commissions would be able to present opinions about the ministers recommended by prime minister. The same mode of procedure would apply to vice-ministers.

The paper also stresses the call to finally make the Planning Commission take control over the process of implementing the general targets and to guarantee the supply of appropriate necessary means instead of managing the ministries as it was the case so far.

WARSAW TV DENOUNCES STATEMENTS BY OPPONENTS OF REGIME

LD232002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we will present today excerpts from two interviews broadcast by Danish and Swedish television, interviews with people who have decided that the difficult and dramatic days of sorting out our national affairs give them the best possible opportunity to attract attention to themselves, their activities and their ideas. What sort of activity and what sort of ideas are involved was unequivocally defined by themselves in these interviews.

Here is what Maryla Planska, one of the active representatives of the so-called opposition, said before Danish television cameras:

[Begin recording] [Plonska] [Passage indistinct] For 3 years we have been telling these people what they ought to fight for and how to achieve this goal, the goal being free trade unions. Realization of this demand opens up a way for us to realize other demands. [Passage indistinct] the political system which exists here cannot be reformed, no it certainly cannot be reformed.

[Unidentified interviewer] Do you think, madam, that the way lies in revolution and not in evolution?

[Answer] It is in evolution through creation of new and independent bodies. This means the gradual creation of a new structure. [Passage indistinct] we will begin with new institutions; we will begin by freeing the press and liberating culture.

[Question] Let us assume that the free trade unions already exist. What do you imagine happening in 5 or 10 years' time? Do you have any dreams, any ideals?

[Answer] Of course, the next step lies in the creation of the new cells of the structure, that is, the creation of a separate and independent structure--a simple exchange. The creation of the free trade unions will result in limiting censorship, the limiting of censorship will be followed by the limiting of restrictions in culture and these will be followed by the lifting of other restrictions. This will create a chain reaction, tearing away from the hands of the authorities more and more spheres of life.
[end recording]

A telephone interview was given to Swedish television by Jacek Kuron, one of the leading organisers of KOR [workers self-defense committee]. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Kuron] The situation is dangerous, serious and threatening, and is pregnant with consequences. On the one hand, there are people who have enough of all this because the authorities do not understand them at all, do not understand where they stand and what they want. The authorities do not come forward with any concept of any program under the conditions of this huge conflagration.

Under these conditions the people are organizing themselves against the authorities. What the nation has to do now I don't know. This doesn't seem to make sense since it means becoming organized against the authorities without overthrowing them.

[Unidentified interviewer] Don't you expect that at a certain moment they will decide to embark on some more radical steps? [sentence as heard]

[Answer] What would these radical steps be? I hope they know that anything radical they could do must end in the burning of the committees and their being hanged. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Such is the political credo of men who introduce themselves as friends and defenders of the people, as patrons of the independent trade unions. This is a specific kind of megalomania, but a damaging and dangerous megalomania.

What do these aggressive exhortations boil down to? They say that the system cannot be reformed, therefore the system must be overthrown. They say that the objective must be reached by successive stages, that is, achieving the established objectives step-by-step. The objective is simply a struggle--as they put it--against the communist regime, a struggle at all costs, even at the cost of a total and destructive political adventure, right up to the hanging of the communists and the burning of committees.

Can such a program count on a broad social response and on the support of the working man? I am convinced that every sober-thinking Pole in this country who loves this country would receive these exhortations with some kind of internal anxiety and with profound concern. As regards the attempt to use the prestige of the shipyards and of the working class, we do remember from the dramatic days of the strikes on the coast and in the Silesian mines the workers' faces full of concern, workers talking about their problems, about Polish problems with prudence and with a deep sense of responsibility and patriotism.

We bear in mind that in the documents signed in Gdansk and Szczecin, the stipulations pertaining to the new trade unions state clearly and unequivocably that they will operate on the basis of socialism, on the basis of recognition of the leading role of the party. But for them, for Kuron and his ilk, it is not the working class that constitutes the subject of the events, it only constitutes a force which they would like to manipulate at will, and they would like to treat the newly established trade unions as a tool in the struggle against the socialist state and its principles.

I think, ladies and gentlemen, that these adventurous activities can be summed up by a brief reflection: How far have these people--with their program and their exhortations--departed from everything that currently constitutes a particularly precious value for 35 million Poles, how far have they departed from the profound renewal of sociopolitical life in Poland?

PAP REPORT ON REGISTRATION OF NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD232206 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Further applications from all over Poland for registration of newly formed trade unions are reaching the Voivodship Court in Warsaw. Chairman of the [word indistinct] Pawela said on television tonight that thirteen applications have been received between September 15 and 23. While examining the charters of new unions, the court pays attention to their compliance with Polish Constitution and other laws. Also, the compliance with agreements signed between government commissions and the interfactory strike committees is being analysed.

Before actual registration takes place, the contents of charters is being discussed with representatives of founding committees of the new unions. As a result, it is expected that the first court sessions to decide on the applications filed so far will be held in a matter of days.

In its domestic service, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP published again a list of data which must be furnished along with application for registration.

The applications filed so far with the Warsaw Voivodship Court come from all regions of the country and were submitted by both multibranch, branch, and factory organizations, among others, of doctors, miners, and forestry workers. Other applications were submitted by territorial organizations, for instance covering the Warsaw Voivodship and the southern region (Nowy Sacz Voivodship and adjoining areas).

A court session scheduled for tomorrow will most probably result in the first decisions on registration under the new law. Applications filed by two organizations are scheduled to be examined.

Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak, head of the office registering the new unions, told PAP that "also representatives of the 'old' unions which would like to function outside the framework of CRZZ [Central Trade Unions Council] are approaching us, seeking legal advice. This matter is not fully clear. However, we take the position that the resolution of the Council of State on registration, and thus also registration procedure with the Voivodship Court in Warsaw, concerns only newly founded unions. The question of registration of existing, i.e. 'old', unions should be dealt with by the proposed new law on trade unions."

FOUNDING COMMITTEES TO REGISTER AS UNIFIED TRADE UNION

LD231431 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the independent self-governing trade unions in Gdansk held a meeting yesterday with delegates of similar committees from throughout the country. The meeting passed a joint draft of the new statute and decided to register jointly with the Warsaw Voivodship Court tomorrow as a unified trade union organization.

It was decided that individual MKZ's will be autonomous and self-governing in nature and that they will consist of branch and professional sections, with the highest authority being the congress. The national commission of free unions (?will be the executive section) and the commission will have a consultative and coordinating character.

ADDITIONAL TRADE UNIONS ANNOUNCE INDEPENDENCE

Trade, Cooperative Workers

LD232017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1950 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In Warsaw a plenum of the central board of the Trade and Cooperative Workers Trade Union was held today. The current activity of the union was examined critically and in depth, and the desire was expressed to completely reappraise its role so that the work forces could be defended most effectively.

The plenum decided to define the union as an independent and self-governing organization, which does not come under the leadership of the Central Trade Unions Councils.

Communication Workers

LD232034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the central board of the Communication Workers' Trade Union decided today in Warsaw to present a proposal declaring the union to be autonomous, self-governing, independent and outside the scope of the Trade Union Association at the union's 13th national congress to be held 17-18 October. The proposal also expresses readiness to cooperate with all the class and branch unions which act in accordance with our constitution.

UNITED PEASANTS PARTY DISCUSSES RURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD232154 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] More than half a million activists work in various self-governing organizations influencing the life of rural population. They include farming cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, farming circles' cooperatives and agricultural banks, whose membership totals 12 million people.

These figures point to the importance of rural self-government whose role should be participate in decisions on the most vital problems of rural population. In recent years, however, the self-government did not--and was not in a position to do so--manage to meet its tasks in a way satisfying the rural community, it failed to represent the interests of farmers and all village population.

Such was the tenor of debate at today's meeting in Warsaw of the United Peasant Party members working in various organs of rural self-government. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the party.

It was stressed that the condition for strengthening the role of rural self-government was restoration in practice of its prerogatives, and also their extension in some cases. Many concrete proposals were put forth at the meeting aimed at revitalizing and perfecting the work of self-government.

ENTERPRISES AFFECTED BY DISRUPTED DELIVERIES

LD232321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Disruptions occurring at present in deliveries of raw and other materials and products produced as result of cooperation agreements are negatively influencing the work of many industrial enterprises. In spite of these tensions the work forces are making efforts to implement the current tasks well and to prevent the occurrence of new production backlogs. The miners of the sulfur mine in (? Grzybowo) are extracting approximately 4,600 tons of sulfur daily, thus compensating for the backlong of the first quarter of this year. However, the export backlog is building up here. It is estimated to be more than 180,000 tons and is caused mainly by the shortage of [words indistinct]

LECHORSKI: WORKERS FAIL TO MAKE UP LOSSES

LD231716 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1455 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Editor Henryk Lechorski commentary: "The Problem of Demands and Duties"]

[Text] In the days of the strike a reporter from Gdansk radio, recording an interview with Lech Walesa, asked him: Continuing the strike brings further losses, how will it be possible to make up for these losses? We will work so hard that we'll amaze the world, said Walesa.

It is now almost a month since the strike ended in the northern regions of Poland and also in lower and upper Silesia, but the work is such that not only the world but even our country isn't impressed. On the contrary, as far as work is concerned things are getting steadily worse. I will expand on this in a minute.

I would like to share the following thought with you:

I watched with attention the signing of this almost historic social agreement between the government representatives and the strike committees. I was struck by one thing: There were so many demands--which by the way were justified--but few if any promises of better, higher work efficiency and high quality of work. The disproportion between some of the demands and promise of better work is so large that in practice the agreement is totally dominated by demands. [passage indistinct]

The independent trade unions have received an office, they publish their own information bulletins, meetings of trade unionists are held throughout the country and people speak out in favor of this or that union, significant personnel changes have taken place in the government, such changes are still going on within the party, decisions have been made concerning increases in pay and pensions. Last Sunday we heard the mass and the homily broadcast by the radio from the Holy Cross Church. A new law on trade unions is being speedily born and this law will contain the right to strike. Changes are being prepared in the structure and the systems of the national economy [passage indistinct]. There is only one thing wrong with the agreement--the work. [Passage indistinct] in Poland, and that includes unfortunately the Gdansk and Elblag regions, productivity has fallen by 30 percent. To this let us add the Z50 billion of losses caused by the strikes [words indistinct] the need to print about Z150 billion to cover the promised increases in wages and pensions, and then we are slowly overcome with fear. How are we going to manage to live in a month's time? How shall we live in a year's time? [passage indistinct]

At the same time there are further demands for more days off, increased holidays , [words indistinct]. There is a shortage of coal at the electricity generating plant. The miners will not fulfill the annual plan of coal extraction. The housing construction plan has been only 30 percent achieved. Tens of small enterprises in Poland, which are often an important link in the cooperation with larger industrial enterprises, are at present beginning to strike. They are teasing about such matters as the right to have a New Year's Eve party for children including children not only under 7 but to 14 years of age. [Word indistinct] enterprise in Krosno Voivodship stopped work for a week for the above reason and thus lost a few million zloty.

At the building sites the old practice is again prevalent: 2 hours for work and 1 hour to have a beer. Whenever the middle management intervenes in cases where, instead of work loud discussions are in progress, they receive the answer: Get off or we shall prolong the stoppage. What is the result? If we do not begin work in earnest not much will come of the promises, because we can only distribute what we ourselves produce. And according to Lech Walesa we are to amaze the world with our work. Unfortunately at present we are amazing the world with too much chatter.

CHIEF OF TRADE ENTERPRISE ACCUSED OF TAKING BRIBES

LD240934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] PAP reports today that an act of indictment against Kazimierz Tyranski, former chief director of the Minex import-export foreign trade enterprise, has been submitted to the voivodship court in Warsaw.

One of the two main accusations concerns receiving bribes from representatives of foreign firms [words indistinct]. Kazimierz Tyranski, because of his job, had wide-ranging powers, for instance defining the price level of the goods sold by Minex and choosing importers who delivered to Poland through Minex. Taking advantage of his powers, Tyranski, for instance, forced through purchases of various types of equipment from the firms indicated by him [words indistinct].

The act of indictment says that for this kind of favor Tyranski received large bribes. For instance, from one of the Austrian firms he received $460,000 and from a certain Swedish concern a further $250,000.

There is no need to add here that decisions concerning the choice of contractors and conditions of agreement were damaging to the Polish economy.

The bribes are just one of the main accusations.

The second concerns receiving (?DM473,000) and $311,000. The amounts mentioned were equivalent to special discounts on the value of contracts--discounts given by the foreign firms to the Polish importers. These amounts, which are normally not shown in the contracts, were transferred on Tyranski's orders for foreign customers to special accounts at Western banks where they were placed at the disposal of the Minex director.

Those who are interested in the case of the former director of Minex should consult the latest issue of ZYCIE LITERACKIE where the act of indictment is presented in detail.

In conclusion, I would like to quote part of the statement made by Lucjan Czubinski, Polish prosecutor general, in a recent statement for PAP. There are at present about 100 serious (?court) cases involving economic crimes in progress.

PAP CITED ON NEED FOR INVESTMENT CUTBACKS

LD232224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Here is a PAP commentary entitled "How to Invest: Priorities and Restrictions."

It reads: The government has now examined the first premises of the draft of the national socioeconomic plan for next year, drawing among other things attention to the precepts of investment policy. One must answer the question: What will be the features of the investment program next year, what will be its scope, what should be dropped and what should be given priority?

This problem, needless to say, is affected by the present complex situation in the sphere of investments. In the course of the past decade and in particular in its early years a large-scale investment program was embarked upon. It developed in connection with demands submitted by ministries and voivodship offices.

In 1971 expenditure tied up in unfinished investment building amounted to some Z300 billion. In the first half of this year the figure was already four times as high. The investment front has been considerably widened and at the same time not synchronised with the current needs of the economy.

The continuation of all initiated projects exceeds the current financial and economic abilities of the country. That is why what is needed above all is a selection of targets, reduction of the investment program and a change in its entire structure. The government considers that the overall investment outlays in the entire economy next year should not exceed Z530 billion.

This means that the investment level will be reduced by Z55 billion compared with this year. It will be necessary to give up many, some times sizable, investment targets which involve large funds.

The main effort should concentrate on targets with short completion schedules which yield speedy results. Clear preference will be given to projects connected with the improvement of domestic market supplies, particularly foodstuffs, as well as undertakings in the sphere of housing and ancillary projects. Priority is also to be given to investments which could within a short period of time increase exports, improve the economization of raw and finished materials or make it possible to put to better use recycled and waste materials.

The government has decided that next year no projects will be started with the exception of housing and small modernization investments. The quality of research and analyses pertaining to the effectiveness of current investment operations is to be improved. The cost accounting will be applied wider and more universally in all sectors of the economy.

FIRST STAGE OF INCREASED FAMILY BENEFITS SET FOR JANUARY

LD232300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The first stage of an increase in family benefits comes into force on 1 January 1981. This first stage will initiate the general reform of the system of family benefits. The first steps in this direction and of an immediate nature aim at increasing assistance to families in the most difficult situations, such as families with many children and who live on small earnings. For instance, in families where the monthly income is less than Z1,600 per person the benefit following the increase will amount to: for one child Z250, for two Z600, for three Z1,050; for the fourth and every other child Z500 will be paid. In families with incomes up to Z1,600 the benefit payable for a nonworking spouse rearing children will also be increased; irrespective of the number of children it will amount to Z250. In families without children the Z150 benefit will be paid to the spouse.

A smaller increase in benefits will take place in families with slightly higher incomes, from Z1,600 to Z2,000 per month per person. Until 1983, after more increases are introduced, a leveling of the benefits for all social and professional groups will take place.

These decisions have been made in the awareness of the fact that this is only an alleviation and not a solution to the problem. These are immediate measures which only partially reduce the results of the increase in the cost of living of families who urgently need the assistance.

WORKERS PROTEST SQUANDERING OF FUNDS ON ATHLETICS

LD232216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Today's PAP material includes the following:

The debates being held by work forces deal among other things with distortions in the organization and ways of financing Polish athletics. The sharpest attacks are directed against the universal custom of employing athletes on a so-called fictitious establishment, and the allocation of bonuses, automobiles and apartments.

The workers demand that the arbitrary actions of those responsible for the means spent on atheltics should be brought to an end. The funds should be properly allocated as public assets acquired by workers' labor.

For instance in the Bydgoszcz construction kombinat "Wachod" the workers demanded that 12 athletes, playing for such teams as Budowlani, Zawisza and Bolonia should be dismissed from fictitious jobs. Similar demands were put forward by women employed in the Juljan Marchlewski textile works in Lodz, where the payrolls contain athletes from the Lodz Sports Club, who fill up the establishment while the plant is experiencing a manpower shortage.

The work force of the agricultural car factory Polmo in Poznan have protested against the financing of athletic clubs and the maintenance of a car racing track out of factory funds. The cost must be enormous because we learned that keeping a third league football team costs the fund some Zl million per year.

The workers protest the current practices and draw attention to the restoration of the proper status to universal physical culture, which would guarantee the physical development and good health of the young generation.

TRADE UNION-POLITBURO PURGES, NEW PRESIDENT PREDICTED

LD231321 Stockholm DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 Sep 80 p 6

[Mika Larsson dispatch from Warsaw: "Poland: New Purges: Trade Union Leadership Will Go"]

[Text] Warsaw--The whole Polish trade union federation leadership with its 800 employees has been given notice: According to information given to SVENSKA DAGBLADET, all will leave their jobs in the next 3 months and the central trade union apparatus will be dissolved.

New purges in the Polish Politburo are also expected shortly. Personnel changes could mean that the negotiator from Gdansk, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, will become Poland's new president.

The decision to dissolve the central trade union apparatus has not been made public in the Polish mass media. But it must be seen as an admission on the part of the party leadership that Poland's party-bound trade union movement is engaged in mortal struggle with the new independent trade unions.

The spectacular decision is bound to increase the old unions' possibilities of asserting themselves in the recruitment campaigns around the places of work. This could perhaps also be the first step in an attempt at the long-term rebuilding of trade union unity through a loose federation comprising all unions regardless of their origins and objectives.

Next week the Central Committee meeting adjourned a few weeks ago after the election of a new party chief will probably be resumed. But before this a series of purges among party chiefs around the country is expected.

The purge began last Friday when the chief in the coalmining district of Katowice resigned, as did the party chief in Wroclaw.

Zdzislaw Grudzien was Poland's most powerful provincial chief and a natural member of the Politburo. During the strikes in the coalmining district he has been the target for extremely acrimonious criticism from Silesia's workers, who refused to negotiate with the Government Commission of which Grudzien was a member. He has now been succeeded by Andrzej Zabinski, Communist Party group chairman in the Sejm and newly elected member of the Politburo.

Half of the 14 seats in the Communist Party's highest decision-making body are today filled by doubtful cards, and further personnel changes can thus be expected when the Central Committee resumes its meeting. Among those who will have to go is bound to be Jankowski's predecessor in the post of trade union chief and possibly Poland's President Henryk Jablonski, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has heard.

Jablonski is considered to be a man who has done his job without getting on the wrong side of anyine but is at the same time a man without a strong political profile. If Poland obtains a new president he will probably be Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

It was Jagielski who led the negotiations on the government side with the strike committee in Gdansk. Since then he has become in the eyes of many the symbol of the new society that everyone is talking about and saying they want to create.

Jagielski is acknowledged to be a skillful negotiator, and this is what Poland needs in today's situation of social unrest and disunity.

He has a good reputation among Gdansk's strikers and since the settlement he is more often seen in the Polish mass media. He is a man the new party leadership will want to keep.

But Mieczyslaw Jagielski's poor health will not allow him to assume too demanding a workload. It is in light of this that one should see the tip from well-placed party circles that the negotiator from Gdansk will soon be given the post of Poland's president.

WOJNA INTERVIEWED ON STRIKES, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

LD231513 Paris L'UNITE in French 19 Sep 80 pp 5-6

[Answers to questions put to Ryszard Wojna, PZPR Central Committee member and former ZYCIE WARSZAWY chief editor during an unattributed Paris interview: "A Polish leader Speaks"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Mistakes Made

We believed after the 1973 oil crisis that we could continue to implement a policy of large-scale investments based on loans obtained from Western countries. We believed that the crisis could not last long and that it was a question of ensuring work for 3 million young people. The slowing down of the increase in the workers' wages in accordance with an increase in the population was a second mistake. And the fact that attention was paid to an improvement in the living conditions of the middle social strata and not of the most underprivileged strata--this was not openly stated but was done in practice--was the third mistake.

At the end of the seventies, average wages amounted to Z4,000 per month but two-thirds of the workers earned less. This led to a conviction among the masses that principles of socialism and social justice were seriously violated. In addition to these mistakes, there were also some objective reasons--4 years of bad harvests in the agricultural sphere, for instance. However, some mistakes in the propaganda sphere were also made (L'UNITE note: Ryszard Wojna resigned as his newspaper's chief editor 2 years ago following a disagreement on party propaganda methods)--successes were continually mentioned (for some leaders success was a kind of justification of the power they held) at a time when discontent was increasing. Result: continually diminishing confidence in the press and in party statements.

Political Structures

Thirty-five years of social and economic development have engendered new and richer energies in Poland. The country's political structures have proved unable to deal with opposition. [paragraph continues]

This is why discontent based on economic grounds has led to a political crisis. We now must release all Polish energies (only 50 percent of which are now expressed) in the belief that no economic reform will be possible without a profound political reform. So far we have suffered not from socialism but from the fact that there has not been enough of it.

The Party's Role

Trade union pluralism is not bound to lead to political pluralism. It must be remembered, however, that events in recent weeks have shown that the Communist Party in fact lacks influence among the popular masses even though no one has ever called in question either socialism or Poland's international alliances. The party will now do its utmost to ensure that its leading role is accepted by all the population. However, while remembering that the Communist Party's leading role "in the building phase of socialism" has been enshrined in the Polish Constitution, it must be understood what role it will play once socialism is achieved.

In fact, Polish communists intend to exert stricter social control over party activities. Furthermore, Stanislaw Kania, the Polish United Workers Party's [PZPR] new first secretary has emphatically stated that it will be necessary to review the excessive role played by the party Secretariat.

Gierek's Future

The fact that Comrade Gierek fell ill was the main reason for his replacement. However, since there also were some political reasons for his replacement, the positive aspects of the former PZPR first secretary's activities should not be overlooked. First of all, with respect to foreign policy and Poland's role in the detente process and transcendence of blocs coupled with the maintenance of the present politico-military alliances. At the upcoming extraordinary party congress, Gierek's candidacy for honorary party chairmanship will be put forward.

Trade Unions

Communist presence in the new trade unions should be ensured. Will communists be subjected to pressure by Catholics? It is too early to say. Will they be present in all plants? It will be for the workers to decide. For the time being, the government has done its best by putting at Walesa's disposal a 100-room hotel in Gdansk at least to ensure minimal technical and practical conditions for trade union activities. It is also too early either to say whether trade unions will operate at a national level or to know whether they will influence decisions concerning economic policy and not just activities in specific enterprises.

Repercussions in Other Eastern Countries

Changes which have taken place in Poland have many typical and specific aspects connected with our country's national history. It is too early to answer the question of whether, despite difference, something similar could occur in other Eastern countries. It is necessary to emphasize the specific conditions prevailing in Poland, in connection, for instance, with Poland's agricultural policy which is based on three fundamental elements: three sectors "peacefully coexisting" with one another, private ownership of land, cooperatives and state farms. It is this model that we want to strengthen but it is impossible to say whether this will have any effect elsewhere.

Antisocialist Elements

The press of certain countries, including the Soviet press, has mentioned antisocialist elements which have apparently tried to turn the workers' struggle against the socialist system. There are no antisocialist elements in the workers' movement. [paragraph continues]

It should be remembered, however, that the Workers Defense Committee [KOR] is a composite movement which includes various trends but throughout the struggles waged in Gdansk and Szczecin no one has called in question socialist Poland. People who wanted to take advantage of the masses' discontent were isolated by the working class itself in the first few days.

What Kind of Socialism

Socialism has been a reality for more than 60 years. It is now time to define it not only in contrast with capitalism but also according to its own original features. The first generation of builders of socialism in Poland has created material bases. It is for the second generation to answer the question "what should Polish socialism be like?" It was not by chance that a large proportion of the workers who participated in the struggle in Gdansk and Szczecin was under 30.

Relations With USSR

We feel sure that the Soviet comrades are watching the process which is not taking place in Poland with eyes wide open. We have repeatedly discussed with them problems of socialism, especially the party's role in socialist society. We also realize that some comrades in the Soviet Union do not approve of our ideas. Others, however, have been watching our efforts with great interest. The fact that the USSR has helped Poland by granting it large credits in recent days to ensure its economic recovery is a proof of the friendly interest with which Moscow has followed events in Poland.

Has the Soviet press been critical with respect to us? This has no new significance if you realize that in the last 35 years the Soviet comrades have often had occasion to put questions to us.

Church's Role

The Communist Party and the church certainly differ greatly in ideological terms and there has been no lack of polemics between them. However, as far as fundamental questions relating to the people's existence are concerned, the church has behaved in a very responsible way. Can you talk about "sharing power?" It is more exact to refer to an entente based on the state's and the nation's superior interest. When Poland found itself in the situation of an occupied country for 120 years it was the church which preserved national values. The church is now again part of a national unity front. Will Walesa go to see the pope? But it is no secret whatever that the Polish people have a great affection for Pope Wojtyla and not only for strictly religious reasons. They see him as an instrument through which some forms of Polish culture and civilization can reach a world audience. Before the war, there was a trade union connected with the church but in the class struggle it was always on the same side as the other trade unions. No, there is no reason to believe that Walesa wants to create a "denominational" trade union. In no other European countries are churches as full and monasteries as numerous as in Poland. No other country sends so many missionaries throughout the world. Priests teaching the catechism (outside schools) are paid by the state.

QUESTIONING OF CENSORSHIP BEING APPROACHED WITH CAUTION

WA231300 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 80 p 4

"The Censorship Waltz in Poland"

[Text] Warsaw (AFP) -- The renewed questioning of censorship in Poland is in practice being done with considerable hesitation. Although certain windows may be partly open, others remain closed. On reading the news-papers of 8 September, for example, one becomes aware that the press has published only an attenuated version of the 5 September action before the parliament.

The audacious formulations of the deputies have been eliminated. The club of proprietors of People's Poland must be dissolved," said reporter Edmund Meclewski to the roar of applause. The daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH was content to report that the speaker brought up the need to "bring to light the cause of the sickness, the mistakes and those responsible."

The actor Gustaw Holoubek used harsh terms to denounce those responsible for propaganda and who, according to him, had "a stake in lying to the nation and keeping it in the dark." This idea disappears from the summary published by the newspaper as does the account, presented by PAP and copied by most of the other papers, concerning the statement [to parliament] by the Catholic Deputy Janusz Zablocki, reducing to the bare elements the most important part of his statement, in which he expressed his "skepticism" with respect to the government's program.

But it is the way in which the speech of Professor Jan Szczepanski was reported that provides the best evidence of both the wavering and the newfound audacity of certain newspapers: Mr Szczepanski, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, an outstanding sociologist and a highly respected man, had explicitly demanded that his speech be printed in full or not at all. Nevertheless, most of the newspapers published only a summary giving but a feeble idea of its content, although Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski himself had emphasized from the podium the value and wisdom of the arguments presented by the professor.

One newspaper, however, ZYCIE WARSZAWY, published a version of the speech that was "nearly" correct, as, for example, where Szczepanski had warned that the day would come when countries like "the United States, Canada and Argentina would stop feeding Poland," the paper had written "foreign countries."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CRITICIZES 'ARROGANCE' OF MANAGERS

AU231001 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Jan Ruranski article: "The Weakness of the Strong Arm"]

[Text] If the storm that has shaken our country's life results--aside from dangers and losses--in the cleansing of the atmosphere, then such cleansing should take place above all in the sphere of broadly conceived people-to-people relations.

We should understand that in that sphere the growing conflict was obvious and came to a head much earlier than in the economic sphere. However, because that conflict usually concerned individuals or individual groups of people, its manifestations were treated as incidents and their increasing numbers produced more and more advocates of "strong men" able to cope with social discontent. Indeed, you could hear more and more stories about those who were able to cope. Disregard for the views of the people became more and more widespread and in some circles even rife. Those managers and chiefs who kept people on a short leash and nipped in the bud unnecessary discussions and "idle" patter walked about in a halo of glory. Arrogance and at times downright boorishness did a job on meaningful arguments. Succumbing to the people's demands was regarded as a how of weakness and "effeminate rule," but breaking recalcitrance was viewed as manifestation of strong-arm rule.

Many such champions of strong-arm rule have got so used to going against the grain and against public opinion that even today they are unable to listen to the people. Or, what is worse, they are unable to understand them when listening to them!

A bad atmosphere at work, which was made still worse by increasing economic problems, did not favor production of social moods. [paragraph continues]

When a style of management relying on decrees and orders takes the upper hand, independence and a sense of responsibility disappear. In our socialist conditions a manager who treats his subordinates only as an instrument, a technocratic function, as tools or means with which to achieve his goals is not a manager who can work. And yet we have had such managers and still have them. The mechanism of personnel policy has made it possible for such people to achieve management posts. The harm is not so great when such an autocratic manager also has qualifications consistent with his post, but there are those who do not. In such cases all they can do is to wait for instructions from above and obey them blindly.

I know nothing about personnel policy and I do not know how to improve it, But I know that something is wrong when, for example, some scores of people who have no secondary education are employed as regular specialists in mass media and that there are specialists in management and in work organizations who do not have even a basic education. And I have not even mentioned various managers and directors: The Ministry of Labor, wages and social affairs has detailed information on this subject. I repeat I do not know anything about the theory of personnel policy, but I think that this policy should be governed by a modicum of logic and at least a minimum of democracy. We have complicated and costly systems of personnel policy and liaison, but when things come to a head the so-called confidential arrangements and liaison are the most important systems. Technical expertise, organizational skills and ethical virtues are relegated to secondary positions and qualities such as concern for employees' interests (as scientific research has proved, employees regard such qualities as top qualities) may be negatively evaluated by superiors as an inclination toward parochialism.

I would not like to be misunderstood: Of course, I do not think that managers or directors should be selected by referendum, but I do not think that they should be appointed against the general opinion of the work forces or--which is worse--in spite of such an opinion. It is more or less in this spirit that the workers demands against the merry-go-round of the directors are couched. I do not know what mechanisms should be built into the system of personnel management, but no doubt the system must have elements of social control and of greater openness and democracy when decisions are made.

Among the many painful human problems about which we have written, all too rarely, especially painful are those in which wrongs done to people have been accompanied by waste and irreparable losses. That has been the case with many novel ideas of great technological or scientific significance. Many such ideas have been wasted because not every human being has such powers of psychological strength as Professor Grzymek, for example. Such was the case with the famous protein obtained from fish by Stal and Krasowska--a case that was effectively strangled, even though considerable hard currency earnings were in the offering. The protein factory in question is still there and production could be started. Perhaps if at one time Stal and his opponents were allowed to confront one another in public the issue would have taken a different turn.

I do not want to return to issues that are no longer possible to solve, but I would like to recall one that calls for a speedy settlement. It is the case of Dr Zbigniew Brzozowski, who is a prominent specialist in modern synthetic compounds and who holds dozens of patents and applications for patents. Twice he was the winner of the "Master of Technology" competition and he is known internationally. One of the synthetic compounds created by him in 1964 (the patent has just lapsed) has now been adjudged by the Americans as most promising. Another compound won him a gold medal in Geneva in 1965. That excessive accumulation of fame plunged the scientist into trouble. A few years ago the head of the chemical institute at Warsaw Polytechnical School, in which Dr Brzozowski was employed, was replaced. [paragraph continues]

The new head, having heard an untrue allegation that Dr Brzozowski was against him, decided to "fix" him. He dismissed Dr Brzozowski in 1977, "placing him at the disposal of the citizen rector." The rector transferred Brzozowski to the Institute of Technology and Building Organization, making it impossible for him to continue his most promising research work. The case has acquired notoriety because both the institute's trade union council and the employee council of the Polish Teachers Association protested that dismissal and because Dr Brzozowski's case was publicized by POLITYKA, PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY [TECHNICAL REVIEW] and SZTANDAR MLODYCH. Unfortunately, despite a glaring violation of regulations, as pointed out by the Polish Teachers Association, and despite the interventions by the press, Dr Brzozowski still has to pass his time by examining how cement, sand and water are mixed....actually, that is not what he does. It would be wrong to say that about him because--although he has no real opportunity for scientific work, he has not lost contact with the leading world scientists in his discipline. A month ago the Swedes invited him (at their own cost!) to attend an international conference on the subject of synthetic compounds, at which his report on certain synthetic compounds sensitive to light and therefore very important for modern electronics again won stormy appaluse. He was snowed under by offers to cooperate, to participate and so on. Nor has he been forgotten by the department of chemistry. In a resolution of the new trade unions almost 200 people have demanded that Dr Brzozowski be brought back to work in the institute of chemistry and organic technology.

Again I pose the question: What mechanisms failed for such a situation to come about? I cannot condemn the polytechnical school root-and-branch because about 6 months ago at the accountability-election conference of the school's party organizations I witnessed how these organizations, including the organization of the departments of electronics and chemistry (precisely!), produced very outspoken resolutions criticizing the errors about which the necessary clamor is only now being raised. That shows that it is not an absence of response to manifestations of evil that is the root of conflicts, but tolerance and disregard of such manifestations. It is not the rush to conform and the fear of consequences that make people keep their mouths shut but violations of the principles of democracy.

It is possible to manage people in keeping with Cromwell's rule that you do not do what they want, but what is good for them. But first you have to convince them that they should want what is good for them.

RADIO RELAYS SUNDAY MASS FROM WARSAW CHURCH

LD211008 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0700 GMT on 21 September carries the following announcement: "Here is Polish radio, Warsaw second program, broadcasting on 366.3 meters medium wave, 1,500 meters long wave, and on VHF. We are now going over to Holy Cross Church in Krakowskie Brzedmiescie Street in Warsaw from where we will broadcast the holy mass celebrated by Bishop Jerzy Modelewski, suffragan of Warsaw Archdiocese:

Modzelewski begins the liturgy, after which he reads his homily, saying: "Beloved faithful, dear listeners:

"The Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw and with it, Poland, from the Baltic to the Tatra mountains, from Poland's eastern border to the Odra and Nysa line, is experiencing a significant hour. It enriches the important religious and national experiences of the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw and of the entire fatherland. It is taking place on the Day of the Mass Media, marked throughout Poland.

"This hour is taken up with a radio broadcast of the holy mass and God's word. We thank the good Lord and the Virgin Mary, who are given to defend the Polish nation, that our desires and prayers have been heard.

"The Catholic community, as the Second Vatican Council stresses, has the right to use the mass media. This includes the possibility of using radio, particularly to convey the synthesis of Christianity and the offering of the Eucharist. The Church in Poland rejoices at the return to these spiritual experiences. Expressing this joy in hospitals, sanatoria and family homes are the sick, whose sufferings do not permit them to take part in holy mass in church. Also rejoicing are those whose professional work is of a nature which makes it impossible for them to regularly attend church. All of them, through the broadcast of holy mass, render God's praise on the Lord's day, join in prayer with the Christ of the Eucharist and revive their faith and strengthen their moral attitude

"It will happen many times that those who fulfilled their duty to take part in holy mass in churches will be able to hear the holy mass on the radio. In quiet and reflective mood they can live through their communion with God and listen to His word.

"In today's liturgy we heard the words of Saint Paul: Above all, I recommend that prayers and joint supplications be made for all people, so that we may lead our life with all the piety and dignity it deserves. This is because God wishes all people to be saved and to attain the truth. In holy masses carried on the radio we will be praying, we will be getting to know the truth that has been revealed to us and fulfilling our Lord's command. Remember to celebrate the day of the saints, (?addressing) your prayers to our Father of the living and the dead.

"Every prayer has its value. Eucharistic prayer, at the altar, is of exceptional value. This is because in it Christ himself, making anew the offer he made on the cross, albeit bloodlessly, prays with us to God. "By His prayer, the Savior makes up for, and enriches that which is imperfect in us, hence the importance and greatness of the offer of holy mass. By prayers, throughout the word of our Lord, we will be getting to know the truth that has been revealed to us.

"Man finds it difficult to live without the truth, especially when it concerns man himself, his dignity and the sense of his existence, his suffering and sin, his concerns and his death. The human mind, pondering over these problems, does not find it possible to arrive at the correct reply. But, in the rays of the revealed truth, man can give answers to questions: whence? where? what for? why? Prayer and God's truth will link us with Christ, will breathe a new life into our faith in Christ. It is only with Christ that man can understand himself and others.

"In the encyclical Redemptor Hominis John Paul II states that Jesus Christ goes out to meet man in every epoch with the same words, which means the truth. The truth will liberate you, it will make you free. Christ wants this today, too. After 2,000 years, He stands among us as the one who brings man freedom, based on the truth, which liberates man from what curtails, diminishes [word indistinct] that freedom. The Church, exhorting to prayer and to recognition of the truth, is imparting Christ to you. It wants to help you find Christ again so that He may accompany each of us through life with the eyes of truth concerning man, with the power of life for man. Against the background of accumulating processes, within the confines of different systems of government and world outlooks, Jesus Christ, as John Paul II says, despite all appearances of His absence, stands before us, living by the power of truth and love. He who gave human life to each of us wants to make human life on earth worthy of man; to make it more and more human. On these ways of God and man, may God bless us through the intercession of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, the queen of Poland. Amen."

Following the Homily, the liturgy is resumed, followed by prayers for workers of the mass media, pastoral annoucements and the final blessing. At 0803 GMT an announcer says: "We now end the broadcast of the holy mass celebrated by Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski in the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw.

CEAUSESCU, ZIMBABWE'S BANANA SIGN JOINT DOCUMENTS

AU231537 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1514 GMT on 23 September begins a live relay from the State Council Palace on the signing of the official Romanian-Zimbabwe documents occasioned by the visit of Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana to Romania. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Canaan Banana sign the Romanian-Zimbabwe communique. The announcer adds that a short while ago, a long-term trade and payments agreement and a long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation were signed at government level.

After reporting that the two presidents warmly shake hands, embrace and drink a glass of champagne to cooperation between the two countries, the live relay ends at 1523 GMT, without speeches being exchanged.

Talks End

AU231657 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Canaan Banana ended today. The talks were attended by Romanian officials and officials from the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In their last round of talks, the two presidents stressed with satisfaction the fruitful results of their dialogue. They emphasized the importance of the understandings concluded, which express their common desire to develop cooperation between Romania and Zimbabwe even more at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level, and in other fields of activity, to intensify and diversify production sharing and to strengthen friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

At the same time, they expressed their confidence that in the spirit of their decisions, Romania and Zimbabwe will more closely cooperate in the world arena by firmly supporting peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and against any form of domination and oppression, for freedom, independence and social progress, thus actively contributing to establishing a climate of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Banana agreed to continue the summit dialogue between Romania and Zimbabwe in the interest of constantly expanding and deepening the good relations of lasting friendship, militant solidarity and broad cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING FINNISH, SYRIAN ENVOYS

AU231332 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received--in separate meetings--Matti Hekkanen, Finnish ambassador to Bucharest, and Walid al-Mu'allim, Syrian ambassador to Bucharest, on a farewell visit in connection with the end of their missions to our country. The ensuing talks took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CANADIAN AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU231333 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 23, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Peter McLaren Roberts, ambassador of Canada in Bucharest, on the latter's request. The talk held on the occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 23 SEP

AU231114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Sep (AGERPRES)--The Venezuelan parliamentary delegation headed by Dr Godolfredo Gonzalez, president of the Congress and of the Senate of the Republic of Venezuela, that visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on September 23.

SCINTEIA CONDEMNS SOUTH KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER SENTENCE

AU181118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Pointing out that international public opinion is concerned over and indignant with the news that Kim Tae-chung, main leader of the democratic opposition, valiant militant for the recognition and assertion of the rights of the people in South Korea to freedom, for the democratization of the South Korean political life and the attainment of reunification, was sentenced to death by the military court in Seoul, SCINTEIA of September 18 writes: The arbitrary sentence of the military authorities in Seoul is the climax of the "strategy of terror" against the democratic forces in South Korea, a defiance of the most elementary civic rights. This inhuman act is also a hopeless attempt at stifling the aspirations of the masses of people after a free and democratic life, an attempt at intimidating the protesting movement all the forces that rise for the liquidation of the anachronic order re-established in South Korea more than three decades ago, for the democratization of social and political life. At the same time, the sentence given by the military court ignores the will of the international public opinion that has constantly and most vigorously declared in favour of the South Korean people's struggle for the attainment of its legitimate aspirations, that has spoken out in defense of Kim Tae-chung and the other democratic militants arbitrarily arrested in May by the military authorities.

In the spirit of its close solidarity with the friendly Korean people, with its just fight for the attainment of national aspirations, the Romanian people condemns the frame-up in Seoul as well as the arbitrary sentence passed against the courageous South Korean militant. Alongside the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, the Romanian people strongly demands that Kim Tae-chung's life be spared, that the sentence of the military court be annulled, that an end be put to anti-democratic persecution in South Korea.

Romania follows with deep empathy the fight waged by the South Korean masses of people for gaining the right to master their life according to their aspirations after freedom and progress. The Romanian people expresses its conviction that the people in South Korea, that enjoys the empathy and support of the advanced forces, throughout the world, will obtain an annulment of Kim Tae-chung's death sentence, whose life and freedom will be guaranteed. At the same time, the Romanian people nurtures the conviction that no arbitrary act, no force will be apt to smother the legitimate aspirations of the South Korean people, the brave fight of the Korean nation for a free, democratic and independent fatherland, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

JOINT DOCUMENTS ON MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL VISIT

Joint Declaration

AU220937 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Romanian-Mozambican declaration following Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel's visit to Romania 13-17 September]

[Text] The RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique being,

Firmly determined to expand and deepen the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and traditional cooperation between the Romanian and Mozambican peoples and between the RCP and Frelimo that were wrought in the struggle for the Mozambican people's national liberation;

Convinced that intensified political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique is in keeping with the aspirations of the two friendly peoples, serves development, progress and socialism and contributes to strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of all socialist countries, of all progressive forces throughout the world in their joint struggle for peace, national independence, detente and international cooperation;

Inspired by the desire to actively contribute--under the current very complex international situation--to promoting a policy of peace, detente, progress and security in Europe, Africa and throughout the world, to resolving the international problems confronting mankind in peoples' interests, to eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, to the achievement of definite measures for general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to the struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against apartheid and any form of racial discrimination, to the settlement of differences among nations by peaceful means alone;

And in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique signed by the two heads of state on 21 April 1979 in Maputo, conducted talks during the official visit of friendship paid by the president of the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 13-17 September 1980 on further developing Romanian-Mozambican cooperation and on major international issues.

I

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique believe that the treaty of friendship and cooperation is in keeping with the requirements and interests of developing Romanian-Mozambican friendship, solidarity and cooperation, view it as a lasting foundation for current and future relations between the two countries and solemnly reiterate their adherence to its principles and provisions.

After examining the current stage of Romanian-Mozambican relations and how previously agreed-upon decisions and understandings have been implemented, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the cooperation that is being achieved between the two countries and the two parties.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique valued the progress achieved in economic cooperation and trade exchange and decided that both sides should intensify their efforts to increase trade volume and accelerate implementation of economic targets agreed upon in understandings concluded between the two countries. They believe that the development of economic relations and especially production sharing constitutes a basic element of deepening Romanian-Mozambican relations. Stressing the important role the joint government commission for economic and technical cooperation plays in achieving that target, they agreed that the commission should intensify its activity, initiate definite actions and consistently pursue implementation of concluded agreements.

The two presidents stressed the particular importance of the meetings and talks at the summit level which on the basis of decisions and agreements that are being adopted open new prospects for strengthening and deepening cooperation between the two peoples, parties and countries. They advocated the continuation of those meetings and talks and frequent consultations and contacts between government bodies, mass and civic organizations, political, social, cultural and sports institutions in the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that the agreement on cooperation concluded between the RCP and Frelimo in April 1979 is a favorable political basis for developing relations of militant solidarity between the two parties.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed the usefulness and efficiency of their legal framework to rapidly develop bilateral relations in all sectors of activity and believe that the framework should be expanded so as to include other fields. On the basis of their decision, a protocol was signed between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and that of the People's Republic of Mozambique on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The two heads of state believe that intensified economic cooperation, trade exchange and cooperation in the field of science, technology, education, culture, health care and information contributes to the socioeconomic progress of the two countries.

II

Examining the world situation in the light of changes that have occurred since their last meeting in April 1979, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed with satisfaction that the forces struggling for peace, social progress and socialism are multiplying throughout the world. They also expressed concern for the aggravation of tension in international relations, for increasing world economic instability, the energy crisis--and especially the oil crisis--and for the fact that certain complex problems of international life are unresolved, thus creating serious dangers for peoples' peace and independence. They noted that the people oppose the policy of tension, that they are forcefully asserting their desire to halt the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to fully master their national riches and their own destiny, their desire to coexist and cooperate in freedom and security and on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

The two presidents believe that under current conditions it is more imperative than ever to closely unite the efforts of all peoples and to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the progressive forces throughout the world to eliminate tension and firmly halt the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, to resume and continue the policy of detente and to promote cooperation and respect among all nations in an atmosphere of security and peace.

They stressed their peoples' concern for the perpetuation and recurrence of situations in which people resort to the use or threat of force in resolving international conflicts. They also expressed concern for the fact that such disputes and conflicts often involve developing countries whose efforts and resources are channeled away from their socio-economic development goals. Such differences and conflicts endanger general peace and security, stimulate the arms race and lead to worsened international relations.

The two presidents forcefully stress the need for all nations to respect the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, noninterference in internal affairs of countries, the settlement of all conflicts by political means and respect for each people's legitimate right to freely choose its path of socioeconomic development.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of Mozambique believe that one of the most pressing requirements for peoples' peace and security and for the very future of mankind is the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. They noted that no significant progress has been achieved in international negotiations and, despite the baleful consequences--especially in the developing countries--the economic crisis continues to be aggravated, thus seriously disturbing overall international life.

Advocating the right of all nations to development, the two presidents believe that the establishment of a new international economic order constitutes a duty and is of vital interest for all states, irrespective of their socio-political system and their economic development level, and that an equitable solution of this basic problem of peace and mankind's progress is possible only with the active and equal participation of all nations. They advocated actions to urgently adopt definite measures and programs both as concerns the mechanism of international cooperation and in the direction of supporting efforts aimed at the development of economically lagging countries. The Romanian and Mozambican presidents advocated the adoption by the United Nations of an international strategy on development in the eighties and the launching of comprehensive negotiations aimed at establishing a new international economic order.

The two presidents advocated the complete elimination of imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and opposed apartheid and any form of racial discrimination in the world.

They expressed their deep satisfaction with and greeted the excellent victory won by the Zimbabwe people in their armed struggle for national freedom and the creation of the new free and independent state and voiced their conviction that that victory will stimulate the struggle of peoples who are still under oppression in Africa and throughout the world. They also hailed the fact that the Zimbabwe people have chosen--through free and democratic elections--a government that represents their deep aspirations. They stressed their conviction that the government led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will achieve the Zimbabwe people's unity, strengthen their national independence and achieve the country's progress, social well-being and peace.

The two presidents reiterated their support and militant solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership, their sole and legitimate representative, for national independence. They stated their countries' firm opposition to the maneuvers carried out by the racist regime in South Africa aimed at hampering the achievement of real independence and Namibia's territorial integrity. [paragraph continues]

They advocated intensified activity by the United Nations so as to achieve a just settlement of the Namibian problem. They also demanded that brutal attacks, subversive actions and threats by the South African racist regime against Angola's and other African countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity should be immediately and completely stopped.

The two presidents reasserted their countries' support for the struggle waged by the South African people and the African National Congress against racism and apartheid and for the right to freedom, equality and social progress.

The two leaders firmly advocated respect for the African states' borders and territorial integrity and the solution of their disputes by peaceful means and negotiations between the countries directly concerned. They believe that the strengthening of the African countries' unity and solidarity is an essential condition for peace, security and social progress and for strengthening the independence of peoples on the African Continent and throughout the world.

The two presidents stressed the important role of the OAU in politically resolving differences and states of tension on the continent and in establishing a climate of good neighborliness and cooperation between the African countries with a view to their rapid economic and social development.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed the need for a just and lasting solution to conflicts in the world and reasserted the particular importance of settling the Middle East situation on behalf of world peace and security.

They advocated a political, comprehensive, just and lasting solution to that problem that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and to resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and to ensuring the independence and sovereignty of all states and peoples in that area. The two heads of state expressed their conviction that in order to establish peace in that area new initiatives are necessary aimed at convening an international conference under the aegis and with the participation of the United Nations and with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's legitimate representative.

The two presidents advocated political settlement of conflicts between nations that have emerged in other parts of the world.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed the particular importance of establishing security and developing cooperation in Europe. Taking into consideration the tension in the current international climate, they believe that it is more necessary than ever to consistently apply the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Expressing their conviction that all countries will act to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting this year, they stressed that great attention must be paid to questions of military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of achieving peace and security. They favored the adoption by the Madrid meeting of a clear decision aimed at convening a disarmament conference in Europe whose goal it would be to achieve tangible and trustworthy measures followed by an efficient disarmament process. Stressing the danger of the huge concentration of troops and weapons in Europe, they advocated halting the deployment of further missiles and weapons of mass destruction on the continent.

The two presidents are firmly convinced that strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe will have a positive influence on the international political climate, on peace, detente and security throughout the world.

Concerned with the unprecedented scope of the arms race, the two presidents believe that halting it and proceeding to effective measures for disarmament constitute a vital need for mankind's existence and future. They demanded that action should be taken at an international level to defend the most fundamantal right of peoples and nations: the right to life, peace and to a free and independent existence.

The two heads of state firmly advocated general disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament under efficient supervision and with the participation of all states to the benefit of all peoples. Definite measures for disarmament must be taken in such a way that each nation will have a real feeling of security at any time and so that it can focus its efforts on sociceconomic development, protected from any aggression. They stressed the need for reducing military and weapons spending and for using the money thus saved to resolve the economic and social problems of each country and especially to increase support for the developing countries.

The two presidents stressed that in the process of achieving definite measures for disarmament one must pay attention to creating denuclearized areas and areas of peace in various parts of the world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed that under the current complex development conditions it is more necessary than ever to increase the role and responsibility of the United Nations in efforts aimed at preventing and politically resolving conflicts and states of tension among nations, at ensuring the peace and security of all nations, developing international cooperation, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order.

The two presidents stressed the important role of the nonaligned movement in the struggle against imperialism, for establishing a new international order and promoting the principles of international law in relations among nations. Proceeding from their common interests and identical or close positions in connection with international problems, they decided to intensify consultations and cooperation between their countries' representatives within the United Nations and other international organizations, within the "Group of 77" and the nonaligned movement to contribute to a just solution to problems confronting mankind.

The two presidents reasserted the determination of the RCP and of Frelimo to strengthen cooperation with all communist and workers parties, with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces and parties on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual trust and assistance and on the basis of each party's right to independently formulate its domestic and foreign policy in keeping with the interests and concrete conditions in their espective countries. They also reasserted their two parties' determination to strengthen militant solidarity with the national liberation movements in their just struggle for national independence.

III

The RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit and talks.

They are firmly convinced that this is an important new contribution to deepening relations of friendship and close cooperation between the RCP and Frelimo, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique in the interests of the Romanian and Mozambican peoples and of the cause of peace, socialism, detente and international cooperation.

Bucharest, 17 September 1980

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique

Joint Communique

AU221940 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Joint communique issued on Mozambique President Samora Machel's 13-17 September visit to Romania]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania 13-17 September 1980.

The Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

During the visit, Comrade Samora Moises Machel and the Mozambique delegation members visited economic units and socio-cultural establishments.

A Romanian-Mozambican friendship rally was organized in Bucharest, at which the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique made speeches.

The representatives of the People's Republic of Mozambique were received everywhere with great cordiality, an expression of the feelings of friendship and regard that exist between the two peoples.

Official talks took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Samora Moises Machel which were attended on the Romanian side by: Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ion Coman, PEC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ludovic Fazekas, PEC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Problems of People's Councils; Stefan Andrei, PEC candidate member and member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Angelo Miculescu, member of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister secretary of state and counselor to the party secretary general and president of the republic; Dumitru Bejan, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee, director in the cabinet of the RCP secretary general and president of the republic; Col Gen Vasile Milea, member of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Pantelimon Gavanescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and minister for youth problems; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mircea Zara, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The talks were attended on the Mozambican side by: Comrades Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee for foreign relations, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign affairs; Tome Eduardo, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and member of the general staff of the People's Forces of Mozambique's Liberation; Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, head of the party's defense and security department, People's Assembly deputy and minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, People's Assembly deputy and minister for public work and housing; Antonio Rodrigues Branco, People's Assembly deputy and minister of industry and energy; Abdul Magid Osman, People's Assembly deputy and secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons; Joao dos Santos Ferreira, secretary of state for cotton; Jose Julio Andrade, chief of department of party cadres, People's Assembly deputy and director in the cabinet of the Frelimo chairman; Fernando Honwana, People's Assembly deputy and special counselor to the republic's president; Zacarias Kupela, People's Assembly deputy and secretary general of the Mozambican Youth Organization; Carlos Taju, counselor to the republic's president; and Felisberto Lukanga, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual respect, the two leaders briefed each other about their parties' and countries' concern with socioeconomic construction. In extensively examining the current stage of bilateral relations and how decisions and understandings agreed upon during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique are being implemented, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties and countries.

The two presidents stressed the directions and ways and means for further developing and intensifying Romanian-Mozambique relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and all other fields. They stressed that the development of economic cooperation and especially of production sharing is an essential element of deepening relations between the two nations. They agreed that Romania and Mozambique have the necessary economic potential to deepen economic cooperation and diversify trade exchange. They also stressed that the development of cooperation and trade exchange between Romania and Mozambique, and their cooperation in the field of science and technology, education and culture, will contribute to the national effort for the two countries' economic, social and cultural progress.

During the visit, the Romanian and Mozambique delegation members held working meetings within the framework of which they examined concrete aspects of bilateral political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

The two presidents had a wide-ranging exchange of views in connection with current questions on the international situation. They noted an identity or great closeness of their viewpoints in this respect.

Taking into consideration their common interests and positions regarding major international issues, the two presidents decided that consultations and cooperation between their countries' representatives within the United Nations and other international bodies, within the "Group of 77" and the nonaligned movement should be intensified so as to contribute even more to their just solution in the peoples' interests.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed a joint declaration. A protocol between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation was also signed.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed the fruitful results of the talks they had, and pointed out that the official friendly visit President Samora Moises Machel paid to Romania, the joint declaration and the other documents that were signed constitute an important contribution to expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and Frelimo, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique to the benefit of the Romanian and Mozambican peoples, the policy of peace, detente, national independence and cooperation among all nations.

Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed warmest thanks for the cordial welcome and hospitality he enjoyed, together with the delegation accompanying him on his visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set later through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 17 September 1980

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND--Berne, 20 Sep (AGERPRES)--The new ambassador of Romania in Berne, Mircea Malita, presented his letters of credence to the president of the Swiss Confederation, Georges-Andre Chevallaz. Reference was made to the ascending course of the collaboration relations between Romania and Switzerland, as well as the two countries' wish to develop and intensify their cooperation on multiple planes, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and security in Europe and all over the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 80 AU]

ITALIAN METALLURGICAL COOPERATION--A meeting of the Romanian-Italian joint group of economic, technical and industrial cooperation in metallurgy took place over September 16-18, in Bucharest. It agreed on the themes of economic and technico-scientific cooperation and the possibilities of cooperation on third markets. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 18 Sep 80 AU]

UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN BELGRADE, MIJATOVIC SPEAKS

AU231055 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0927 GMT on 23 September, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd, Skopje, Pristina and Novi Sad, carries a live relay of the opening of the 21st UNESCO general conference at the Sava Conference Center in Belgrade. The Yugoslav personalities present are listed by the announcer as: "Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of Serbia; Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chief of our delegation to this conference; Mihailo Apostolski, president of the Council of the Academies of Science and Arts of Yugoslavia. Also present are Branislav Ikonic, Dragoljub Stavrev, Gojko Ubiparip, Pavle Savic, Vuko Dragasevic, Vajo Skendzic, Ismail Bajra, Zivorad Kovacevic and many other prominent personalities of public and cultural life."

The conference is opened at 0931 GMT by Napoleon le Blanc, president of the 20th UNESCO conference. After a song sung by a choir, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of SFRY Presidency, makes a speech. The conference is then addressed by a Presidium member and by Secretary General M'Bow, both speaking in French with simultaneous translation into Serbo-Croatian.

Mijatovic Address

LD231328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0703 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Speech by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY state Presidency, at the opening session of the UNESCO general conference in Belgrade on 23 September]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--It is with particular pleasure that I address, on behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name, expressions of cordial welcome to all the participants at this eminent gathering.

Yugoslavia is honored that your general conference is being held in its capital city. For three and a half decades the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been successfully implementing its programs of international cooperation in the area of education, science, culture and communications. In so doing it is blazing the trail and making an invaluable contribution to the building of a new world in which freedom and the dignity of all nations and of all people, reciprocal understanding and respect, and the permeation of their spiritual attainments and their solidarity should represent the highest values. And yet this world--once present only in the visions of great thinkers and humanists--is today being built, although only step by step. We are aware of the exceptional complexity of relations in the world. We know that as regards many undertakings we are only at the initial stage and that we are all faced by great and long work which demands patience so that, in the interests of all mankind and general progress, the objectives can be implemented into which the hopes and the aspirations of millions and millions of people have been woven.

At this moment UNESCO rallies together practically all the countries of the world and coordinates their efforts in exceptionally important areas. Its activity represents one of the most convincing examples and proofs of the extent to which all the peoples must today rely on one another and to what extent peace, progress and the happiness of everyone cannot be imagined unless they are equally accessible to everyone.

When we speak of the great humanist ideas and objectives of UNESCO, and of its attainments, our thought is directed toward a person whose life and deeds were profoundly inspired by humanism and who made a rich contribution to freedom, independence and equality, and to dignity and the general progress of all the people. President Tito, as indeed all of us, profoundly believed that the independence, development and stability of Yugoslavia are closely linked with the aspirations and the efforts of all the forces of progress and peace. The policy of nonalignment, of which he was one of the founders and a most active follower to the end of his life, and the self-managing socialist system, in which man directly decides on the conditions and the trends of his life and the life of the community, represent the fullest expression of Tito's humanist vision.

Together with all of us, Tito deeply believed that the freedom of people and of nations, in order to be complete, must be implemented in all the domains of their activity and interests. He proceeded from the idea that the blocs were a great danger for the world and that a lasting prospect of mankind's survival and progress will be opened up by their being overcome. For this reason, as an indefatigable protagonist of nonalignment, he fought for the removal of divisions and barriers, for a peaceful solution of problems, for comprehensive and an equal cooperation, and for the rapprochement and friendship of all the countries and peoples. With this objective in mind he visited many countries and was host to many statesmen. He spoke to all of them in the same language and with the same clear message which made his well-merited reputation. Unfortunately, he did not live long enough to speak to you from this place--as a humanist talking to humanists--which is what he had wished very much indeed. However, his work remains: There remains the road along which we in Yugoslavia embarked together with him several decades ago and along which we consistently continue to march.

Esteemed delegates, it is a pleasure to be able to say that UNESCO has today grown into a center of world significance for international cooperation in many areas. Its noted contribution and efforts in the desire to remove the vestiges of all aspects of colonialism, racism and intolerance, as well as of national and regional restrictions and isolation, deserves particular recognition. This is, at the same time, the condition for the promotion of cooperation in many important areas of man's spiritual attainments and needs so that human rights, both of men and women, and the rights of the peoples and man can triumph.

For several years now UNESCO has rightly been paying special attention to the establishment of a new international economic system coordinating many of its activities with this imperative demand for our time. We are deeply convinced that qualitatively new and more equitable economic relations in the world, apart from anything else, should open up free access to science and technology, especially for the developing countries. This is one of the preconditions for general progress in the world enriched by the participation and by the spiritual potentials of an overwhelming number of the countries which development has so far so unjustly left behind.

There is no need to prove to what extent the continued arms race threatens peace and what material burdens it represents as regards the development of mankind. Thus the UNESCO activity directed toward disseminating the awareness about the need to disarm is all the more important. World public opinion must become an increasingly important factor in the efforts to arrest the arms race and to start a genuine disarmament.

I should like to stress here also the importance of democracy in the area of information. Every country must be entitled to truth about itself and about the world.

All these, apart from many others, are precisely those domains of the noble and extremely useful activity of UNESCO and of the United Nations in general which rightly makes your organisation a symbol of the broadest aspirations toward the democratization and humanization of international relations as a whole.

Today this activity is all the most important because we live in a world which is alarmingly burdened by many crises, conflicts and rivalries. We live in a world of hugh mistrust, constant unrest and confrontation. Attacks on the independence of countries and on the freedom and dignity of peoples do not cease.

It is certain that the struggle for peace and security and for the respect of sovereign rights of all the countries establishes more favorable conditions for broader international cooperation too. However, it is also true that efforts in the direction of cooperation and rapprochement between peoples establish indispensable trust and reciprocal understanding, which make peace and security more easily attainable and more secure. By encouraging cooperation and exchange of spiritual values, politics can make a great contribution to the constant enrichment of the joint cultural treasure house of the world. In its turn, culture can help politics a great deal to ensure that the achievements of human minds are preserved from destruction and that they become the property of everyone more rapidly. Encouraged by this very thing, the Havana sixth summit of nonaligned countries paid--I recall this with satisfaction--a deserved high tribute to the role and work of UNESCO.

We believe that the present conflicts and rivalries in the world will not hamper your work. Furthermore, we believe and we wish that your democratic discussions and the increasingly fruitful results may encourage all the countries, whose high ranking representatives are gathered in his hall, to resolve their mutual problems exclusively by constructive dialogue and peaceful means. This is the only way to consolidating peace, friendship and cooperation between peoples and states.

UNESCO is particularly called upon to fulfill this responsible mission because its objectives reflect those universal aspirations of mankind which also inspire the policy of nonalignment.

The credit for the successfully pursued policy and implementation of many UNESCO objectives, indubitably, to a great extent, belongs to the director general, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and his associates.

On this occasion I would like to express our warmest gratitude for the assistance which, answering the appeal by its director general, UNESCO gave our country following the catastrophic earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

Yugoslavia has always tried to take as active a part as possible in the implementation of the UNESCO program. The Yugoslav Presidency and Government will continue to provide their full support for all UNESCO activities which serve a better world, and freedom and happiness of peoples.

Dear friends, permit me to use the word friends, because it expresses, more than any other word, our attitude and our sentiments toward all the countries which you represent.

During your stay in our midst you will visit various parts of our country and you will everywhere, I am confident, meet warm hospitality, you will see a country of several nations and nationalities which are equal and completely free in the manifestation of their indentity and which are also resolved to live in a community whose stability rests on the conviction of everyone of them that they can be independent only if they are united.

The system of self-management, which we have been developing for three decades, already ensures the social security of our working people and establishes the conditions for an all-round development of personality and of a life worthy of man.

On our soil you will come across traces of various civilizations and influences of the past engendered during the course of our exceptionally tumultuous history. At the same time you will see the effervescence of the national culture of each of our nations and their reciprocal permeation. You will see not only our difficulties and problems but also our efforts to overcome them, to surmount the inherited backwardness, and with these efforts to create a better, more beautiful and freer life.

You will also see our country's openness toward the world which implies open borders for free movement (?and) exchange of their material and spiritual attainments. Millions of our citizens are taking a direct part in this. In so doing they have become a part of the world, offering it their attainments and making use of the achievements of others.

Ivo Andric, our author and Nobel Prize winner, liked bridges and admired the inspiration of their builders. But he often spoke about the bridges which bind together and link the people, the peoples and the continents, of the bridges of understanding, friendship and love, and of the bridges which bridge the differences and remove prejudices.

We are in favour of the kind of bridges that UNESCO is patiently and persistently building throughout the world, opening up the paths to better and more democratic relations among the people and peoples, and to relations imbued with humanism and solidarity.

I wish once again that in this spirit and with these aspirations you will attain fruitful results.

Israel, Kampuchea Accreditation Debate

LD231932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--Tonight's plenary session of the general conference of UNESCO at the Sava center in Belgrade failed to find a solution to the accreditation of the Israeli delegation and the debate on this was adjourned till tomorrow morning. Arab and some other delegations questioned the credentials of the Israeli delegation because they had been signed in Jerusalem, the town recently proclaimed by Israel to be its capital. The debate followed a report submitted by the chairman of the commission for credentials which proposed the acceptance of all the attending delegations' credentials.

In a discussion full of polemical undertones, a number of delegations, including Vietnam, Bulgaria, Cuba, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia and the GDR raised the question of the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea. This question too was the subject of a sharp discussion during which the delegates taking the floor declared their positions. Since it was impossible to reach accord during the session, the debate was adjourned at the proposal of the chairman and will be resumed tomorrow morning at 1000. All the signs indicate that the general debate, due to begin tomorrow morning, will begin somewhat later.

BABIC: IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT CAN ONLY BENEFIT SUPERPOWERS

LD232142 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Miljenko Babic commentary]

[Text] Although no lasting solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict can be discerned there is hope that the war on Shatt al-Arab will calm down. On this Miljenko Babic, TANJUG editor:

It is entirely logical that owing to the undeclared Iraqi-Iranian war the entire world is worried. All can lose in this war conflict between two oil giants. True enough, there is still hope that the war on Shatt al-Arab will be contained within the framework of the so-called intimidation operations and that this inflammable region will not be dragged into a conflict of broader dimensions. There is, however, the gloomy conviction that the Iraqi-Iranian dispute is too deep and that a lasting solution of it cannot be discerned. The dangers, unfortunately, far exceed the bilateral frameworks though they in themselves contain the potential of a broader explosion.

What, however, causes greater concern than the internal background of mutual frictions are the foreign political aspects. In the past 5 to 6 years, Iraq has worked persistently to strengthen its national independence and has achieved enviable results in this. One of the most fundamental conditions, on the other hand, for the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran has also been the orientation toward independence. However should this conflict go on, the most logical assumption is that both sides will depend more and more on those who have supplied them with arms: Iraq on the Soviet Union and Iran on the United States.

Very recent history shows what interference by superpowers in this way--by means of arms--in local conflicts means. If it is true that there is still hope for a calming down, even if not for a lasting solution, any attempt at halting the undeclared war between Iraq and Iran should be welcomed. This is the first precondition for the quest for a solution without gunboats whose roar always serves most foreign interests.

REPORT ON NATIONAL SHIPS CAUGHT UP IN IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD231646 Zabreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Summary] None of the several thousand Yugoslavs working temporarily in Iran has been hurt in the clashes between Iraq and Iran. All of them are on safe construction sites and settlements and their lives are not in danger. Three Yugoslav shipping line vessels, the Krasica, the Lika and the Uljanik, in the port of Khorramshahr have been ordered out of territorial waters. Another ship, the Trepca, in the port of Bandar-e Khomeyni has also been ordered to leave territorial waters.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH EGYPT

AU222033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav-Egyptian mixed committee for economic cooperation last night concluded its 14th session by signing a protocol. Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee, signed the protocol on behalf of Yugoslavia, and (Din al-Hanafi), deputy minister for planning, signed on behalf of Egypt.

During its session, the committee analyzed the implementation of the conclusions of last year's meeting of members of the mixed committee, and noted that considerable results have been achieved in all branches of economy. The protocol provides for an advancement of cooperation in the fields of maritime shipping, tourism, banking, finance, industry, mining, agriculture, energy and the building industry. In the field of capital investment construction, the protocol provides for a number of new projects in which the Egyptian partners offer joint cooperation to Yugoslav organizations.

SUNDIC: THATCHER VISIT ANOTHER STEP IN DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD RELATIONS

LD231530 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In the next few days, Yugoslavia will have significant interstate contacts at the highest level. From tomorrow Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will play host to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and on 26 September he will be leaving for a 3-day official visit to India. First about the significance of the visit by the British prime minister--here is Milika Sundic:

Both the Yugoslav and the British sides have already said that Margaret Thatcher's visit marks yet another step in the development of good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. The fact that this is the first visit which a British prime minister is paying to Yugoslavia does not alter anything, because though in the Yugoslav-British relations since the war days there have been both ups and downs, the fact remains that both countries have been succeeding--without great efforts--in channeling their mutual relations in a positive direction. The war alliance has always gained the upper hand over the differences which have existed and which will continue to exist in view of the differences in the social systems and the different international positions of the two countries.

Margaret Thatcher is coming to Yugoslavia at a time which demands from all countries the investment of maximum efforts in the direction of preserving world peace, which is under serious threat. This will, in fact, be one of the main subjects of the talks which Veselin Djuranovic and Margaret Thatcher will have. As European countries, Yugoslavia and Great Britain are vitally interested in contributing, in line with their possibilities and with their considerable influence, to the implementation of the spirit of Helsinki and in general to the resolving of major international problems. The views of Yugoslavia and Great Britain are, true enough, rather different but this does not diminish the significance of consultations between the two governments and in particular of high-level meetings.

Great Britain has always appreciated Yugoslavia's role and in particular its resolve to preserve its independence and freedom. It is on these foundations that the friendship between the two great men of this century--Tito and Churchill--was founded--a friendship which will be remembered for a long time to come. Though a member of NATO, Great Britain sees the nonaligned movement--to which Yugoslavia belongs--as a significant and influential force in the world today, and a force capable of resisting various forms of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries.

However, one should say that the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain lags behind the political one.

The situation will perhaps not change to any substantial extent even after the Djuranovic-Thatcher meeting, but in view of the significance which the two countries attack to the development and promotion of political relations, it is also possible to expect an improvement in the economic cooperation. Great Britain is able to contribute to this to a considerable extent, which of course does not mean that the Yugoslav side has done everything that is required in this respect.

That of which we can be certain--regardless of the differences or similarities in the views of Yugoslavia and Great Britain--is that the talks between the heads of government of the two countries will be permeated by the mutual desire for the further consolidation and promotion of friendly relations. This will, we are convinced, make it possible for everything which is unfavorable in cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain to be favorably resolved.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON DJURANOVIC VISIT TO INDIA

LD232146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade 23 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia attaches exceptional importance to the forthcoming official and friendly visit to India by President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic. Yugoslavia and India are joined by the links of traditional friendship, the foundations of which were laid by President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru.

These are some of the points made in a statement issued by an official spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the visit.

Djuranovic will stay in India from September 26 through 28.

"We are confident that the talks between Veselin Djuranovic and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other high-ranking leaders of the Republic of India, will constitute a further major contribution towards consolidating the relations of close friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries", says the statement given to TANJUG today.

Understanding between Yugoslavia and India and their cooperation on the international and bilateral levels rest on their joint adherence to the policy of non-alignment, the official Yugoslav spokesman recalled.

Veselin Djuranovic and Indira Gandhi are expected to exchange views on the most important international issues, ways for halting the current deterioration of the international situation, and, in this context, further activity of the movement of non-alignment, especially the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial meeting in New Delhi, the spokesman said.

Measures for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation in all fields, especially the economic where all the possibilities have not yet utilized, will also be discussed during the visit.

SOFIA CITY BCP DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU221832 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (BTA)--At the invitation of the Belgrade city LCY committee, a delegation of the Sofia city BCP committee, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, visited Belgrade from 15 through 19 September 1980. The delegation was received by Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Presidium and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium.

Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city BCP committee, and Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade city LCY committee, briefed each other on the activities of their party organizations and on topical tasks of the party organizations in the capitals of the two socialist neighbor countries. They also discussed methods for further development of their mutual cooperation.

The Sofia party leaders visited Belgrade city districts, enterprises and other projects, as well as the ancient Adriatic town of Dubrovnik. This afternoon, the Sofia city BCP delegation left for home.

RALLY HELD ON MACEDONIAN BORDER WITH BULGARIA

AU231740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 80 p 6

[S.V. report]

[Text] Berovo, 21 September--The traditional border meeting of the people of Berovo commune and Sandanski (Sveti Vrac), Pirin Macedonia, was held today in Berovo within the framework of the interstate agreement between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On that occasion an exhibition entitled "Tito in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia" was opened in Berovo, and several well-known ensembles and entertainers from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria presented a rich cultural and artistic program on an open-air stage before several thousand Yugoslav and Bulgarian citizens.

KOSOVO, ALBANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATIONS CONCLUDE TALKS

AU222036 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Pristina--Kosovo economic representatives and the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which has visited several industrial collectives during its 5-day visit to this province, yesterday held their concluding talks at the Chamber of Economy in Kosovo. Nazmi Mustafa, president of the Chamber of Economy in Kosovo, informed economic representatives of the neighboring country on the province's past socioeconomic development, its plans for the next medium-term period and its foreign economic relations. The economic and trade relations between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were especially discussed in the talks. It was noted with satisfaction that the commodity trade between Kosovo and the neighboring country is constantly increasing, and that it has increased several times in recent years.

As was pointed out, this trend is an indication of possibilities for greater commodity trade between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, especially in the fields of agriculture, industry and the electric power industry.

KOSOVO LEADERS REVIEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU192021 Zagreb VJESNIK Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 80 p 4

[Sk. U. report]

[Text] Pristina--At their joint session on Tuesday, which was presided over by Dzavid Nimani, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo reviewed past work in coordinating views on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution. [paragraph continues]

The draft amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were also discussed at the session, attended by members of the working group of the constitutional commission.

Following introductory remarks by Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and an extensive discussion mainly about the second and the fifth amendments, the Presidency and the Presidium expressed their basic support for the text of the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo pointed out that the SFRY Constitution should uniformly regulate the duration of the terms of offices and limit the reelection of holders of public, self-managing and other social positions in accordance with Comrade Tito's initiative and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Considering the draft amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Presidency and the Presidium noted that the proposed solutions ensure implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative for collective work and the 1-year term. The draft amendments stipulate that the term of office will be 1 year for presidents of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities in the province and for the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and 2 years for presidents of the executive councils of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, with no provision for consecutive reelection to the same positions. Members of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the executive organs of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities and officials heading the organs of administration, as well as other officials and holders of self-managing, public and other social positions for whom it is so provided by the constitution, statute or laws, will be elected or appointed for a 4-year term--unless the province's constitution stipulates differently for any of them--and will not be reelected to the same positions for another term of office.

The Presidency and the Presidium concluded that work should continue on the amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to ensure that they will be adopted simultaneously with the amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

KOSOVO TRADE UNION COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRODUCTION FAILURES

AU230711 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 80 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 19 Sep--Members of the council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Kosovo today discussed fulfillment of production plans and the tasks of trade union organizations in that field. According to available data, in the first eight months of this year industrial production in Kosovo increased by 2.1 percent as compared with the same period last year, but fell short of production plans for the period by 5.4 percent. The production output of 15 of the 31 industrial branches was below that planned and even below last year's output.

The situation calls for urgent action to eliminate existing shortcomings at every workplace, in every workshift and everywhere where it is possible to contribute to an increase in production. As was stated at the meeting, the fulfillment of production plans and all difficulties accompanying it must be discussed as soon as possible at meetings of working people to ensure that every individual worker will be acquainted with the complexity of the problems.

Speaking about that in his introductory address, Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Kosovo, said that underfulfillment of increased production plans resulted, among other things, from shortages in the supply of raw materials, producer goods, spare parts and energy for the economy. This difficulty, as well as a number of other objective difficulties, will have an even more pronounced effect on production if the state of stocks for all these needs is not most urgently determined and solutions found to ensure sufficient stocks. The solution is to be found in further developing income-based socioeconomic relations and further integration and association on the basis of joint revenues and incomes.

Mustafa Pljakic pointed out that the underfulfillment of production plans in some collectives resulted directly from a lack of stimulation of workers while the practice of those organizations that have adopted this form of remuneration shows that excellent production results can be achieved in this manner.

"We are now confronted by a levelling of wages: There is no difference between those who work well and those who do not work; they all receive the same incomes," Pljakic stressed. The Confederation of Trade Unions cannot accept this state of affairs but that disagreement must not be expressed only in reports and conclusions at meetings. We must demonstrate our disagreement through creative actions and specific struggle for good work and through all those other components that are instrumental in ensuring that work yields the best possible results and that it is properly awarded.

Poor work organization and inefficient utilization of worktime have essentially contributed to the underfulfillment of production plans. As was stated at the meeting, the importance of these two elements for production needs no explanation.

The Confederation of Trade Unions, primarily at the level of its basic organizations, but also at the level of communal councils and provincial committees, is not organized in a way that would contribute at this time to a quicker and more effective solution of the problems hindering production. For that reason the trade unions must face their own shortcomings in order to eliminate them as soon as possible and thereby create conditions under which they will be able to orient their activities to the most important problem of economic stabilization, that of fulfilling the production plans.

LCY WORKING GROUP, STANE DOLANC HOLD TALKS

AU222045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--Following its 2-day visit to Tuzla and Duvno, where it held talks in several basic organizations of the League of Communists and in their communal committees about the role and tasks of basic organizations of the League of Communists in developing the delegate system and self-managing socioeconomic relations in the basic organizations of associated labor, the working group of the LCY Central Committee headed by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held talks at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of this republic with several presidium members and executive secretaries of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Presidium, participated in the talks.

As Stane Dolanc pointed out, the working group mainly wanted to see how communists act in the basic cells of the society, the basic organizations of associated labor and the local communities, and what practical actions they undertake to fulfill the specific tasks of stabilization, because certain parts of the stabilization program can only be carried out by the forces in basic organizations. All this is part of the preparations for the next LCY congress.

The working group devoted special attention to the functioning of the interest communities and the activities of communists within them. The joint assessment, confirmed also in today's talks, is that the delegate spirit is still not apparent in these communities, that the influence of direct producers, that is those who create resources, is still very small and that this influence virtually amounts only to fulfilling certain material demands of professional services of the self-managing interest communities.

BRIEFS

USSR CONSUL GENERAL--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, together with his wife, yesterday received in farewell visit Valentin Gusev, the USSR consul general in Zagreb, and his wife. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

UKRAINIAN DELEGATION--Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, yesterday received Igor Dimitriyevich Stepanenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, who heads a state delegation of this Soviet socialist republic on a visit to the Zagreb fair. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

LCY-SED COOPERATION--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador to Yugoslavia. They discussed cooperation between the LCY and the SED and its further development [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

VOJVODINA-U S. COOPERATION--Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, yesterday received U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Eagleburger. They discussed economic cooperation between Vojvodina and the United States and noted that good results have been achieved in industrial cooperation and joint ventures. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

NEW ZAGREB ARMY COMMANDER--In Zagreb on 16 September Jakov Blazavic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, received Lt Gen Zorko Canadi, newly appointed commander of the Zagreb military district, and held talks with him. Petar Car and Mirko Boskovic, members of the Presidency, participated in the talks. Pero Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, together with Lt Gen Milivoj Gluhak, member of the Executive Council and republican secretary for national defense, received Lt Gen Zorko Canadi on the same day. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

SLAVONIJA OIL PRODUCTION--In the past 7 months, the Benicanci oil field near Donji Miholjac and other oil fields in Slavonija delivered 677,000 tons of oil to oil refineries, or 26,000 tons more than planned. The Benicanci oil field is the largest in Croatia and the second largest in Yugoslavia and produces a quarter of Yugoslavia's overall oil production. It is planned that Slavonija should produce 1.1 million tons of oil this year, but the plan may be overfulfilled. In the first 7 months of this year, natural gas production was also overfulfilled. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 80 p 3 AU]